TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 37-42 (14-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 35-46 (13-8). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 48-36 (9-2). Tomorrow occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 46-45 (8-7). CHANNEL: Cloudy. ROME: Fair. Temp. 64-39 (18-4). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 27-12 (—3.—11). Yesterday's temp. 39-18 (—1.—12).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 70 P.
Belgium ..... 12 B.F. | Luxembourg .... 12 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.0 Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.25 Dh.
Eire (inc. tax) ... 9 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Norway ..... 2 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.00 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
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Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey ..... T.L. 4.25
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No. 27,703 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1972 Established 1887

United Press International.

Swiss Lead Ski Parade

Bernhard Russi, shown soaring over a bump yesterday, and his Swiss teammates made the men's downhill in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, a national triumph. Russi won the event and Swiss skiers also finished second, fourth and sixth. French skiers, who once dominated this event, made the race a national catastrophe. Their best result was a 15th, by Roger Rossat-Mignod, while World Cup leader Henri Duvillard came crawling home 19th. The Austrians had a third in the downhill, by Heini Messner, but managed a gold medal yesterday in the women's figure skating won by Beatrix Schuba. The Netherlands—that is, Ard Schenk—speed skated to its third gold medal of the games. Details on Page 13.

IRA Man Flees Jail By a Ruse

Ulster to Try 26 On Newry March

BELFAST, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Six priests visited Long Kesh internment camp near here—and seven came out, in one of the boldest escapes yet managed by the Irish Republican Army.

The extra "priest" was high-ranking IRA "Provisional Wing" staff officer Francis McGuigan, who last night became the first man to escape from the heavily guarded camp, sources said here today.

In another development today, police said 26 persons, including British MP Bernadette Devlin and other members of the British and Northern Ireland parliaments, will be prosecuted for taking part in yesterday's illegal civil rights march in Newry. "The summonses are in the course of being served," a police spokesman said.

The latest jail break-out is bound to cause acute embarrassment to the Northern Ireland government, which has called Long Kesh escape-proof.

Mr. McGuigan's absence was not noticed by authorities and guards until an unidentified woman telephoned a local newspaper. It is believed he had an 18-hour head start.

The 24-year-old IRA leader is a staff officer at brigade level in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne area. He was arrested by troops in big raids last Aug. 9—the day internment was introduced.

Mr. McGuigan's father and brother are in Long Kesh, which is guarded by a large detachment of troops. The camp is 10 miles from Belfast.

The woman who telephoned the newspaper said that Mr. McGuigan was now "safe"—thought to mean that he was over the border in the Irish Republic.

Among the prominent figures receiving summonses for the Newry march were Gerry Fitt, leader of the six opposition Social Democratic and Labor party members in the Ulster Parliament, all of whom took part in the civil rights procession.

The Ireland government's ban on parades carries a mandatory six-month prison sentence but magistrates can suspend the sentence in extenuating circumstances.

Catholic civil rights workers, pleased with the events in Newry, today were planning their next big protest, a "D for Disruption Day" on Wednesday. They intend to paralyze the province's working life by plans as yet undisclosed, but presumably all-day or part-day work stoppages.

The next big march is planned for Enniskillen, in the southwest of the province, next Sunday.

United Press International.

Author Clifford Irving in New York yesterday to testify before a federal grand jury.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (UPI).—Clifford Irving, key figure in the mystery surrounding his purported biography of billionaire recluse Howard Hughes, today went before a federal grand jury probing the $650,000 affair.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service filed tax liens totaling more than $490,000 against Mr. and Mrs. Irving today.

The IRS filed liens for $246,993 against Mr. Irving and $243,118 against his wife with the county registrar.

A spokesman said they establish "a priority for the IRS against other creditors, tying up the assets of the persons against whom the liens had been issued."

A federal judge ruled today that Mr. Irving would be required to give certain samples of his handwriting to the grand jury. The government requested certain handwriting samples from Mr. Irving when he appeared this morning before the grand jury.

One government authority said: "We might ask him to write H. R. Hughes five times to make a comparison."

Mr. Irving, 41, entered the jury room at the U.S. Courthouse here with his criminal-law attorney, Maurice Nessen. With them was Philip Lorber, a lawyer representing Mr. Irving's wife, Edith, 36, who allegedly converted into cash three publisher's checks for $650,000 intended for Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes has said he never received any of the money, and never authorized the book or met Mr. Irving.

Mr. Irving came out of the jury chamber after an hour and 40 minutes, smiling but refusing to answer newsmen's questions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

India Is Reported Planning Dacca Pullout in Month

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (AP).—All Indian troops will be withdrawn from Bangladesh by the end of next month under an agreement reached by Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Mujibur Rahman, United News of India reported tonight.

The agency, in a dispatch from Calcutta quoting reliable sources, said the two leaders felt that the purpose for which the troops were sent into the state—when it was still known as East Pakistan—had been fulfilled. Mrs. Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib held discussions in Calcutta for the last two days, and a communiqué on their talks is to be issued tomorrow morning, after the Bangladesh leader leaves for Dacca.

The talks covered a total of about six hours in three sessions since yesterday. Some observers feel they could lead to some kind of collaboration between India and its neighbor in economic planning.

Informed sources said the declaration could also be expected to make a joint appeal to Pakistan to accept the reality of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, and to cooperate for peace in the subcontinent.

The prime ministers felt that keeping Indian troops in Bangladesh any longer would merely "serve as fuel to Pakistani propaganda," the agency added.

Military sources said that of 150,000 Indian troops deployed during last December's Indian-Pakistani war, only 40,000 remain in Bangladesh.

United News said the remaining troops would be withdrawn in phases, with the process to be completed by the third week in March.

Refugees' Return

Indian officials have repeatedly stated that Indian troops have stayed on in Bangladesh primarily to insure that an estimated 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India last year will be resettled in their old villages as they return home.

According to the Indian government, about two-thirds of the refugees have already returned to Bangladesh and the remainder is expected to do so by the end of the month.

Indian troops also have been partly responsible for maintaining law and order, but this task is to be taken over by the newly formed Bangladesh militia.

Withdrawal of Indian troops has been made a precondition of recognition of Bangladesh by some countries.

Would Meet Bhutto

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Gandhi said today she is prepared to meet President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on Indian soil for talks.

She made clear that she would not discuss Bangladesh in talks with Mr. Bhutto.

"We are always prepared for talks on matters relating to [our] two countries," Mrs. Gandhi said. "If Mr. Bhutto wants to talk about Bangladesh, he will have to talk to that country."

Bengalis Jail 1,500 Biharis, To Try Them

House-to-House Search Continues in Mirpur

DACCA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Some 1,500 Biharis have been jailed as suspected collaborators with Pakistani forces after a house-to-house search of the Mirpur area on the outskirts of Dacca, a government spokesman reported tonight.

The spokesman said they would eventually be brought to trial.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 other Biharis had been cleared out of Mirpur and settled in a camp 15 miles outside Dacca, he added.

The search operation was launched in Mirpur four days ago, after clashes in which 350 Bengalis were reported killed.

The spokesman said that during the evacuation, Bangladesh security forces had caught five former Pakistani soldiers, including a subedar major (junior commissioned officer). The men had apparently taken refuge in Mirpur after Pakistani resistance collapsed in the Indian-Pakistani war last December.

Thorough Search

The Bangladesh plan in Mirpur is to clear out all the population of the areas known as Section 1 and Section 2 so that they can be thoroughly searched for arms.

After that, people from other sections will be moved into the vacant houses while their own sections are searched.

After four days of evacuation, the government spokesman said tonight there remained about 4,000 people to be cleared out from the two sections.

Officials believe the operation in Mirpur would last a further seven to 14 days.

The hardest parts will be Section 11 and Section 12, which are known to contain the most die-hard of the anti-Bangladesh Biharis. The area is reported to be full of weapons and tough resistance is expected.

Arms Brought Out

Newsmen were today shown a truckload of arms brought out of Mirpur. There were about 100 old-fashioned rifles, most of them

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Israel Invites Brandt for Visit, First by a Chancellor in Office

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Israel has invited West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to pay an official visit—the first by a West German chancellor to the Jewish state.

The invitation, a major move to normalize relations between the two countries, posed a delicate problem for the Israeli government in view of the strong emotions still felt in some sectors here over the murder of six million Jews by the Nazi regime.

[In Bonn, government circles indicated some puzzlement about the reported invitation, which they said had not been discussed with Bonn beforehand in any way and which, as of this afternoon, had not been delivered.]

A visit is bound to give rise to controversy and possible demonstrations by right-wing extremists in Israel.

They feel that the time has not yet come for Israel to welcome officially the representative of a country with many inhabitants who participated either actively or passively in the Nazi regime.

The government's decision to invite Mr. Brandt was doubtlessly facilitated, however, by what is regarded here as his own impeccable past as a staunch anti-Nazi figure who spent the years of World War II outside Germany.

Political sources also point to his present distinction as a Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the invitation, unanimously approved by the government coalition parties, was sent out last night by Premier Golda Meir and was to be handed to Mr. Brandt by Israel's ambassador in Bonn, Eliashiv Ben-Horin.

It presupposes a return visit to West Germany by Mrs. Meir, or by her successor if she stands by her declared intention of retiring after the 1973 elections, political sources said here.

The visit will set an official and symbolic seal on the slow and often painful process of reconciliation which began two decades ago with the signing by Israel's first premier, David Ben-Gurion, and West Germany's first chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, of the reparations agreement by which Bonn indemnified Israel as the heir of the Jews persecuted by the Nazis.

No date for the visit was mentioned in the invitation but observers here believed that it would not take place before September at the earliest, and possibly not before 1973.

Irish Boycott Britain's Goods, Under Threats From Militants

DUBLIN, Feb. 7 (AP).—English biscuits disappeared from supermarket shelves and Scotch whisky was almost unobtainable in bars today as the Irish Republic began an unofficial "boycott British" campaign in earnest.

Spokesmen for the country's five major supermarket chains said they had withdrawn all stocks of British goods and canceled orders worth thousands of dollars for British-made biscuits, canned foods and cereals.

Tavern keepers said they were letting stocks of Scotch whisky and English beer run out and would not replace them.

Business acted after the pro-republican Northern Ireland Action Group threatened steps against them if they did not stop selling British products and support the struggle of Roman Catholics in the North seeking union with the Republic.

The action group's warning was read as a threat that supermarkets and taverns that defied the boycott order would be bombed.

Posters sent to supermarkets at the weekend said: "Sale . . . British goods cheap here, like Irish lives in Britain."

At Dublin airport, however, cargo workers said they would lift their week-old ban on handling British newspapers at midnight tonight.

The ban was imposed immediately after the killing of 13 Catholics in Londonderry in clashes with British paratroops eight days ago.

Plea to Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Irish External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery said last night that he would like Canada to help persuade Britain to stop its "military policies" in Northern Ireland.

He arrived here for a one-day visit.

Mr. Hillery said he is on a tour seeking to get friendly governments, including Canada's, to "persuade Britain to stop its military policies in Northern Ireland."

IRA Fugitive Seized

DUBLIN, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Police here have arrested Anthony (Dutch) Doherty, a member of the illegal Irish Republican Army and one of the most wanted men in Northern Ireland since his escape from internment from the Crumlin Road jail in Belfast in December.

Mr. Doherty was taken into custody Saturday night on charges of illegally possessing seven rifles and an anti-tank gun. The arrest was in connection with a Jan. 27 cross-border gun battle with British troops in Northern Ireland.

U.S. Army Total Below 100,000 In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (AP).—U.S. Army troop strength in Vietnam dropped to below 100,000 for the first time in more than six years, and overall American strength—all services—fell to 133,700 last week, the U.S. Command announced today.

The overall figure of 133,700 showed a drop of 2,800 troops in the past week, and is the lowest since September, 1965, when there were 132,300 American troops in Vietnam.

The U.S. Command must cut another 64,700 American troops by May 1 to reach a ceiling of 69,000 ordered by President Nixon on that date.

At Nixon-Brezhnev Summit

Laird Asks Talks on Curbing Military Aid to Two Vietnams

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has expressed hope that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Moscow will include discussion of mutual restraint in supplying military aid to North and South Vietnam.

The United States, Mr. Laird says, "won't be able to terminate aid to South Vietnam for some time to come, just as the Soviets can't shut off" their aid to the North.

The critical question of limiting the type of aid which enables both sides to keep fighting indefinitely in Vietnam "must be negotiated between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.," says Mr. Laird, "and I hope that whole area will be discussed" at the May summit meetings.

The Soviet bloc supplies roughly 80 percent of the outside military aid flowing into North Vietnam, with China providing the rest.

Wide-Ranging Interview

Among other things discussed during a wide-ranging interview in his office, Mr. Laird also said he was hopeful about the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, that over the long run he was concerned mostly about the economy in South Vietnam and that the Pentagon is no place for a born politician to further his career.

Mr. Laird linked the long-term prospects for scaling down the flow of heavy arms into Indochina with the overall prospects for improved U.S.-Soviet relations, in particular in the trade field.

However, he has not been one who has favored opening up greater trade with Russia in certain areas until there are demonstrably better relations between the two superpowers.

"The key to peace in Southeast Asia," he said, is also "in the trade route" with Russia. The United States, Mr. Laird said, "should move toward this [more trade with Russia] but not until we have better understandings with the Russians."

In effect, Mr. Laird reflects a view that is widespread in the U.S. government, that the Soviets have placed high priority on expanding trade with this country,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Some Critics of Nixon's Plan Help Communists, Aide Says

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (IHT).—Presidential assistant H.R. Haldeman today charged "partisan critics" of President Nixon's Vietnam peace plan with "consciously aiding and abetting" the enemy. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said later he had voiced his "personal view."

In the wake of Secretary of State William P. Rogers's strong attack on Democratic presidential contender Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, for criticizing Mr. Nixon's proposals last week, Mr. Haldeman, a key adviser sometimes called the President's "Chief of staff," said: "There is a question here sometimes of putting partisanship above peace."

Sen. Muskie's criticism and that of Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., another candidate, of the eight-point Vietnam peace plan has brought mobilization of the administration's verbal artillery. Besides Mr. Rogers, criticism of the President's critics came last week from Defense Secretary Melvin Laird; the GOP national chairman, Sen. Bob Dole, of Kansas; Republican House leader Gerald Ford, and Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, a former Republican national chairman.

Mr. Haldeman said in a taped interview on the NBC news program "Today" "that partisan critics are consciously aiding and abetting the enemies of the United States . . . We have a very clear offer out [the peace proposals.]

"It makes all the points that the critics have sought except one—putting a Communist government in South Vietnam. The only conclusion you can draw now is that the President's critics want to put a Communist government in Saigon."

Mr. Haldeman did not mention any names, but the interview left no doubt he was referring to Sen. Muskie.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Serious Rift Possible

Thieu Displeased at Way U.S. Interprets His Offer to Quit

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu let it be known today that he strongly disapproves of the broad interpretation American officials are giving to his offer to resign as part of a negotiated settlement of the war.

The issue has the potential for becoming the most serious rift between the allies on tactics at Paris since the fall of 1968, when the South Vietnamese refused to sit at the same table with the Viet Cong.

So far, Mr. Thieu has made his view known only indirectly through newspapers he privately controls and government radio and television, but observers believe a public and official protest of some kind may be in the offing.

Implication of 'Flexibility'

Mr. Thieu's mounting concern appears to be over the implications for him of American "flexibility" on the terms for an internationally supervised presidential election in South Vietnam in which the Communists would take part.

He evidently fears that his offer to resign one month before such a contest may turn out to be the leverage the Communists need to force him out altogether as part of a settlement package.

In responding last Thursday to President Nixon's eight-point peace plan, the Viet Cong said in Paris that Mr. Thieu alone must resign immediately. Previously, the Communists had called on the United States to "cease to support Thieu" without specifying a time.

At a press conference in Washington the same day, Secretary of State William Rogers was asked whether the United States was flexible on the composition of the group that would organize the election (the questioner called it a "caretaker government") and the length of time Mr. Thieu would resign prior to the contest.

"Yes, we are," Mr. Rogers re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France's EEC Delegate Asks Revision in Accord With U.S.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP).—A spokesman for the French delegation to the Common Market said today his government wants a change in the tentative agreement on trade reached Friday with William D. Eberle, President Nixon's trade envoy.

The spokesman said Emile Cazimajou, acting head of the delegation, asked the other member countries of the European Economic Community to insist on inserting a unilateral statement that they would like to have better access to the American market for some of their products.

His stand was taken at a meeting of permanent representatives in Brussels.

Heads of the other five delegations said they would consult their governments.

The agreement, which has not been officially published, provides for both short-term trade concessions to the United States and the start of long-term trade negotiations next year.

The spokesman said Mr. Cazimajou made his statement on instructions from his government in Paris. A Dutch diplomat said the other five delegations were ready to go along with the accord in its present form.

He added that he regretted the French move, because it might cause the United States to bring up again its objections to the free-trade agreements that the Common Market is negotiating with Sweden, Switzerland and other countries which are not seeking membership.

Britain to Go Metric by End of 1975

But Switchover Won't Be Sudden

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Britain, which abandoned its shillings and pence coins in favor of decimal money a year ago, will switch from pints and yards to liters and meters by the end of 1975, the government announced today.

But it said in an official White Paper that there will be no sudden switchover on an "M-for-Metric Day" like "D-Day" on Feb. 15, 1971 when Britain scrapped its old money and "went decimal."

The changeover will be gradual, the White Paper said, although Britain ultimately will fall into line with a European Common Market directive that all member countries should use the metric system of weights and measures by the beginning of 1978.

Where there are special reasons, the White Paper said, the present measures may be retained until the beginning of 1979 or even longer.

The White Paper said that British pub managers, who have been fighting to retain the right to sell draught beer by the pint, will still be allowed to do so after Britain "goes metric."

But it said it would be "undesirable" for them to sell by both the pint and the liter in the same bar—they must choose one or the other, it said.

The White Paper encouraged British industry to jump the gun and start using metric units now so that Britons generally will become used to the new system.

"People will become much aware of it—and more familiar with it—as foodstuffs and household goods measured in metric sizes and quantities come into our shops from our own manufacturers as well as from the Continent and other metric countries," the White Paper said.

The government promised to do everything in its power to protect the consumer from being bilked over prices during the changeover.

The White Paper also said it still is impossible to estimate how much the changeover will cost. It said the most expensive single administrative job will be on the nation's highways, changing distances on signposts from miles to kilometers.

U.S. Study Says Soviet Ships Patrol Protectively Off Guinea

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—The Soviet Union has been maintaining a "regular combatant patrol" off the coast of the west African state of Guinea for over a year now, according to a paper prepared for the Center for Naval Analyses, a "think tank" for the U.S. Navy.

The patrol has included at times a destroyer, three frigates, a landing craft and a supply vessel, according to sources cited by Robert G. Weinland, author of the paper and a member of the center's staff.

Although reluctant to discuss the matter, State Department officials confirmed the report. One said that there had been a "continuous presence" of "one or more" Soviet warships off the coast or in the port of Conakry ever since the attempted invasion of Guinea by Portuguese-backed Guinean exiles in November, 1970.

There have been several reports in the British and American press of Soviet naval activity off Guinea, but this is believed to be the first time that any government has officially confirmed or commented on them.

Officials' Hush

The reluctance of officials of the State and Defense Departments to discuss the matter appears to stem from fears that U.S. allegations of Soviet naval protection of Guinea might anger President Sékou Touré, a highly mercurial leader.

U.S.-Guinean relations have cooled somewhat in the past few years, and the State Department is anxious to avoid any complication that might lead Mr. Touré's socialist regime to seize American aluminum companies. They have a $150-million investment in Guinea's booming bauxite and alumina industry.

Mr. Touré accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of involvement in the invasion, but he carefully avoided accusing the U.S. government. He concentrated his ire against Portugal and West Germany.

African specialists in the State Department seem to discount the possibility that the Soviet Union may be seeking to gain base rights in Conakry. They believe the Soviet task force is there primarily to protect Mr. Touré's regime against another invasion from neighboring Portuguese Guinea.

The 1970 assault on Conakry by 350 shipborne commandos reportedly originated there, and Mr. Touré has repeatedly stated his conviction that another invasion is in the making.

These specialists view the Soviet action as an easy way for Moscow to score some points not only with the Socialist regime in Guinea but also with the Portuguese Guinean nationalists who have their headquarters and guerrilla training camps in Guinea.

Independence Champion

The Guinean situation is also an opportunity for the Soviet Union to champion African independence movements generally.

In his paper, Mr. Weinland cites the Soviet action in defense of the Touré regime as a prime example of the changing character in the use of naval power by the Soviet Union—from mere defense of the homeland to politically motivated operations.

Mr. Weinland argues that if the Russians are willing to commit their own forces to combat in defense of a client such as Guinea, and he seems to believe they are increasingly prepared to do so, then there is the risk of NATO being dragged into conflict by Portugal, a member of the Atlantic alliance.

More likely, he suggests, is that Portugal may wind up facing the Russians alone, should it attempt an attack on Guinea or back another invasion like the one in 1970.

But he warns that such a Portuguese-Soviet confrontation would still provoke serious strains on the NATO alliance and proposes that steps be taken to insure that such a situation does not arise.

Todds, in Jail In Rhodesia, Hungry, Sick

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Judith Todd, 28-year-old daughter of former Premier Garfield Todd and bitter critic of the present regime of Ian Smith, today completed the third day of a hunger strike alone in her detention cell.

Her mother was turned away from the jail, her father doubted he would survive the winter in his cell in another jail, and the government reminded journalists it is illegal to mention their names.

Miss Todd, who was arrested with her father Jan. 18, is being held indefinitely in solitary confinement at Marandellas Prison, 40 miles east of Salisbury.

She told prison officials Friday she will not eat until she is released from her "illegal detention."

Today her mother, Mrs. Grace Todd, said, "The prison authorities told me they have withdrawn the visiting privilege and that I should ring again in a few days."

Sees Husband

Mrs. Todd said authorities did allow her to visit her husband at Gatooma Jail, 80 miles southwest of Salisbury.

Friends of the Todds said later, "Garfield is ill and very angry and very shocked, and for the first time he is saying he doesn't think he can survive the winter."

Mrs. Todd said her husband, who is 63, became ill last week with a recurring chest complaint.

"The last three weeks," she said, "have had a very bad effect on him healthwise. Until now he has been in quite high spirits. I think he is a bit afraid that he is not going to survive these conditions if he is left there for very long."

Black Leader Dismayed

LONDON, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, chairman of the African National Council of Rhodesia, today expressed dismay at the United States' decision to lift its ban on the import of chrome and other metals from Rhodesia.

Addressing a press conference at the House of Commons, the bishop said he hopes Britain and the Commonwealth will raise the issue before the International Court of Justice.

The bishop, who arrived here at the weekend, said he had come at a time of great pressure and suffering in Rhodesia.

He declared, "I have been sent by the people of Rhodesia to try to convince the British government that if they continue to pursue their unreasonable and shortsighted policies and continue to ignore the Africans of Rhodesia in their constitutional ventures, then the responsibility of a future holocaust in Rhodesia will lie heavily upon them."

He said the Africans in Rhodesia have emphatically said no to the Rhodesian settlement proposals. The net effect of the proposed settlement is that if it is allowed to go through despite clear African opposition, it will recolonize Rhodesia rather than decolonize it, he said.

Delhi Talks Cover Naval Arms Race In Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The danger of a naval arms race in the Indian Ocean figured prominently at the Indo-British talks, which started here today, officials said.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Indian Foreign Chief Sardar Swaran Singh, headed their delegations during the two-hour talks.

"The two delegations discussed the problem of the Indian Ocean and both sides attached importance to the need to consider how we can prevent the danger of a naval arms race in the Indian Ocean," an Indian spokesman said.

A British delegation spokesman agreed with him, but both declined to comment on what the danger was and who was posing it.

The British spokesman said the delegations also discussed "the immediate problems of the subcontinent, including the question of reconstruction of Bangladesh."

Sir Alec is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Indira Gandhi later today. Tomorrow afternoon he will fly to Bangkok to be present for the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Thailand.

Consultations Continue in Italian Crisis

Premier-Designate Sees Party Leaders

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti kept up his consultations today to see if he can form a government and end Italy's 23-day political crisis.

He received Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa and asked if the Republicans would take part in a government "of extreme rigor and severity" in fiscal affairs.

Mr. La Malfa told newsmen later that he said that was the kind of government the Republicans have been urging for years. But he added:

"We do not hold it to be easy, one year from parliamentary elections, to realize this kind of government. Internal and external pressures would render it difficult to achieve."

Further Talks

Afterward Mr. Andreotti met with a delegation from the Democratic Socialists, another of the four parties that have made up the "center-left" coalition over the last nine years.

The 53-year-old Mr. Andreotti a popular politician and many times a minister, got a mandate from President Giovanni Leone Saturday to try to shape up a cabinet. Previously, Emilio Colombo, the last premier in Italy, had failed in his efforts to patch together the center-left.

Should all attempts at molding a government fail, Mr. Leone will have to announce the dissolution of parliament and schedule elections a year ahead of time.

Malta Is Cool At Reopening Of Base Talks

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP).—Malta, Britain and its NATO allies went through a tough bargaining session today with Malta demanding that NATO "change its stand" if it wants to use the island's strategic military bases. Another session was set for tomorrow morning.

"The situation is not too bright," Malta's Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said after three hours of talks with NATO secretary-general Joseph Luns and British Defense Minister Lord Carrington. "If NATO wants an agreement it will have to change its stand." The Maltese premier did not elaborate but it was taken to mean that he was demanding more cash than Britain and NATO had so far offered.

"We have hardly made any progress at all," Lord Carrington said after the first day of the fourth Rome meeting on the subject. In all, seven sessions have been held.

Mr. Luns said, "It was not what I would call an easy session. I had hoped for more progress." Mr. Luns added, however, that the meeting yielded "some definite clarification (of the problem)."

Yet Another Round

The NATO official also doubted that a final accord would be achieved in this round. "I think another round will be necessary," he said.

The negotiators had gone into the fourth round in a conciliatory mood. The third round had ended in heated bickering on Jan. 29.

Mr. Mintoff originally demanded a rent of £18 million a year for the bases. The final British-NATO offer was for £14 million but two weeks ago, Mr. Mintoff requested an additional cash payment of £10.25 million sterling.

This request was rejected by NATO at the last negotiating session in Rome and Mr. Mintoff returned to Malta for consultations.

Bengalis Jail 1,500 Biharis

(Continued from Page 1)

crusted with mud from the holes where they had been buried.

There were also pistols, carbines, grenades, swords, knives, and ammunition.

The Bengalis claim to be using utmost restraint in the Mirpur operation, even though they had suffered heavy casualties.

"We could have wiped them out in two hours," one official said today. But he said they were carrying out the operations slowly in order to spare lives.

"We do not want to act the way the Pakistanis did," he said, and added that once the Biharis surrendered their arms and handed their "miscreants" over to the authorities, they could live in peace.

The government spokesman was unable to give any figure for Bihari casualties. He declined to let newsmen go into Mirpur and see for themselves.

Protests in Karachi

KARACHI, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The business life of Karachi was disrupted today by strikes and protests against the plight of the Biharis in Bangladesh.

In one incident, a cinema in a refugee colony was set ablaze and fire engines were stoned when they tried to get near the scene.

The East Pakistani Students' Association called a strike in all schools and colleges in Karachi, and shops and businesses also closed.

Barricades and obstructions were thrown up in the streets, hampering traffic, while newspapers carried articles on reports from Dacca about the hardship and sufferin of Biharis in Bangladesh.

U.S. and Chinese Doctors in Study Of Acupuncture

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Dr. Paul Dudley White, the heart specialist, has disclosed that Chinese and American medical men are in the opening stages of cooperation on the techniques of acupuncture.

He told a news conference that acupuncture anesthesia invented by Chinese surgeons has been successful in the control of pain during the course of some major operations.

"We know it can happen," he said. "We are trying to do it over here and we are trying for cooperative research."

He said that during his visit to China last September with two other American doctors, they were asked by the Chinese physicians to cooperate in determining why acupuncture worked.

Acupuncture is a means by which nerves are anesthetized through the insertion of needles at certain points of the body so that pain is not felt by the patient during the course of surgery.

8 Die on Spain Bus

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Feb. 7 (AP).—Eight persons were killed and eight seriously injured when a bus overturned near Trasovares, a village 40 miles from here. The bus was carrying 28 Spaniards home after a hunting party.

Associated Press.

Richard Suskind (center), Clifford Irving's aide, with his lawyer Frederik Boyden (left) at Madrid airport yesterday moments before they left for New York.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

about his testimony and its reception.

All he said to reporters was, "Nice to see you" and "I have no comment."

"My conscience admonishes me not to let him say anything," explained Mr. Nessen, who had won several delays in Mr. Irving's appearance on grounds that he as an attorney was not fully acquainted with the case.

Mrs. Irving is expected to appear before the grand jury tomorrow, along with Richard Suskind, who helped Mr. Irving compile the Hughes book, and Nina van Pallandt, one of the "other women" in Mr. Irving's life.

Up until his date with the federal prosecutor, Mr. Irving continued to assure friends that they would be "surprised at how simple it all is." He spent last night exchanging quips on the case with three cronies at a Chinese restaurant and poring over an article about himself in an advance copy of Life magazine with obvious relish.

He read his fortune from a Chinese cookie smilingly, according to a New York Post reporter who was present. The forecast in the fortune cookie was: "Your efforts will be rewarded."

The Life article was accompanied by a photograph of a scuba-diving teacher, Ann Baxter, who allegedly accompanied Mr. Irving to the Virgin Islands for a meeting with Mr. Hughes that never materialized.

The meeting was set up in December, Mr. Irving claims, after he had spent about nine months taping 100 interviews with Mr. Hughes in Florida, California, Mexico and the Bahamas, where the billionaire occupies a hotel hideaway.

Newsweek magazine reports in this week's issue that a transcript with marginal notes in Mr. Hughes's handwriting, reportedly used by Mr. Irving to convince his McGraw-Hill Inc. publishers of his contacts with the billionaire, may be an 18-year-old document. It says that a former writer for the now-defunct Look magazine remembers that Mr. Hughes made corrections on such a document for a Look article 18 years ago.

Neither McGraw-Hill nor Life, which was to have serialized excerpts from the "autobiography," have announced final cancellation of their publication plans pending outcome of the grand jury investigation.

Besides Mrs. Irving, Mr. Suskind and Mrs. van Pallandt, others due to testify before the jury include executives of McGraw-Hill and officers of the Hughes Tool Co., the billionaire's key firm, who have repudiated the book and sued to block its publication.

Swiss authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of both Irvings on fraud and forgery charges growing out of Mrs. Irving's use of Swiss bank accounts to deposit McGraw-Hill's checks and convert them into the $650,000. The Swiss have found about $442,000 still in Swiss accounts, which have been frozen.

On Saturday, the Zurich prosecutor said he was initiating action to extradite Mrs. Irving, a Swiss national. He said that Mr. Irving would be immune from extradition while staying in the United States, but his extradition would be sought if he left the United States.

U.S. sources have indicated that they want to complete their probes here before considering extradition of Mrs. Irving. The State Department said today that it had not received the extradition request, but the Swiss have pointed out that time is required for its delivery, from cantonal authorities to the Swiss federal government and thence to Washington.

Friend's Villa Searched

IBIZA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Spanish police have searched the sprawling villa of Gerald Albertini, a wealthy American friend and neighbor here of Mr. Irving, but "they found nothing at all," Mr. Albertini's wife said today.

Mr. Albertini told newsmen last week that he once kept Mr. Irving's manuscript of the Hughes book in his home for about 10 days.

Sources said two Spanish plainclothesmen carried out the search with a search warrant Saturday. The sources said the search request came from Interpol.

Suskind on Way

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Mr. Suskind, 46, who helped research the purported autobiography of Mr. Hughes, today left for New York to testify before the federal grand jury.

It's Ambassador Gross

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—President Nixon accorded the personal rank of ambassador today to Nelson Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to a UN narcotics conference in Geneva March 6. Mr. Gross is a senior adviser to the secretary of state and coordinator for international narcotics matters.

Thieu Displeased at Way U.S. Interprets His Offer to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

plied, "and I think those are considerations that, if the other side was interested in negotiating in good faith, they could raise. I think they are perfectly logical, sensible considerations that we would have to think about. We are flexible on those."

On a television program over the weekend, Mr. Rogers went further and said that "it is not the Saigon regime we are supporting. We're supporting the people of South Vietnam so they can decide their own future."

Up until today, dismay over Mr. Rogers's earlier remarks was confined to commentaries in government-controlled media about whether the United States has the right to decide when and how Mr. Thieu should step aside.

A "source from the Presidential Palace" was quoted as saying that Mr. Rogers's statement on Thursday amounted to "an excessive and unacceptable intervention into Vietnamese internal affairs."

Today, Mr. Thieu was said to have taken action. A newspaper run by his private secretary reported that Mr. Thieu had telephoned his negotiator in Paris and told him that "from now on, any Vietnamese matter must be made public and interpreted by the Vietnamese delegation instead of the U.S."

Porter Reportedly Informed

The newspaper, Tin Song, also said that the negotiator, Ambassador Pham Dang Lam, had been given instructions to inform U.S. negotiator William Porter that:

"Any detail in the peace proposals relating to the internal affairs of South Vietnam must be set forth solely by the South Vietnamese delegation and only in this case are the proposals valid and recognized by the Republic of Vietnam."

The newspaper further reported that the Vietnamese Ambassador in Washington, Bui Diem, was ordered to have "immediate contacts" with American officials to find out what Mr. Rogers meant in his references to flexibility.

In agreeing originally to the American request that he offer to resign, Mr. Thieu apparently underestimated just how significant such a proposition might be and what it could lead to.

Now Mr. Thieu has discovered that not only is Washington taking the matter seriously but they may even be prepared to speed up his departure and perhaps even exclude him as a candidate in the election that follows.

Another disquieting surprise for Mr. Thieu must be the fact that the impression has taken hold among many South Vietnamese that, now that he has said he would go, it becomes only a question of time until it happens.

This could lead in short order to an undermining of Mr. Thieu's authority.

Tutankhamen's Curse Is Back In Cairo News

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A Cairo Egyptologist has died after organizing a new display of the treasures of Tutankhamen, the pharaoh whose alleged curse has pursued experts for 50 years.

Archaeologist Kamal Mallakh revealed yesterday that the head of the Egyptian antiquities department, Kamal Mahrez, 52, had died of a stroke in Cairo a month ago.

Mr. Mahrez had signed an agreement recently for 50 priceless objects from Tutankhamen's tomb to go on display at the British Museum in London marking 50 years since the discovery of the tomb by a British expedition.

Mr. Mallakh said, "I dined with him a week before his death. He seemed in good health. He lived a quiet life."

Mr. Mahrez was the successor of Mohammed Mehdi, who was killed five years ago by an automobile while crossing a Cairo street soon after he signed an agreement to put treasures from Tutankhamen's tomb on display in Paris. The legend of the curse arose after a series of sudden or violent deaths suffered by antiquarians associated with the discovery and opening of the tomb in 1922.

Red Cross Briefs Kennedy on Prisoners

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass., today discussed the problems of prisoners in North Vietnam, East Pakistan and Ulster with the International Red Cross Committee here.

On a brief visit here before leaving for Dacca to study the refugee situation in the Indian subcontinent, Sen. Kennedy spent more than an hour with ICRC president Marcel Naville and senior officials at Red Cross headquarters.

Uganda Tries Boy, 15, on Charge Of Inviting Invasion by Tanzania

JINJA, Uganda, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A schoolboy accused of having invited Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to invade Uganda went on trial today for sedition at a magistrate's court in this central Uganda industrial town.

Solomon Buleke, 15, has pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The prosecution alleged that young Buleke admitted to police he wrote to Mr. Nyerere on Feb. 15, 1971, asking him to send troops to restore power in Uganda to former President Milton Obote. Mr. Obote had been ousted three weeks earlier by Gen. Idi Amin.

Testifying today, the boy said that he had been forced to sign a statement matching the prosecution's allegations.

Police, he said, had threatened to "beat me up" and hand him over to the Uganda Army if he refused.

The trial was adjourned until Saturday.

Rockets Fired Into Kon Tum, Expected Target of Offensive

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Communist troops fired two rockets into the Central Highlands provincial capital of Kon Tum today. Along the central coast, militiamen claimed to have killed the Viet Cong "chief" of troubled Binh Dinh Province, military spokesmen said.

Kon Tum is expected to be a prime target in a building Communist offensive in the highlands, according to allied intelligence.

The Viet Cong fired the Russian-made 112-mm rockets into Kon Tum early today, killing one Vietnamese soldier and wounding three others.

Near Red Stronghold

Kon Tum, a town of 30,000, is 260 miles north of Saigon. It is 40 miles southeast of the so-called triborder area, where Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos come together, in which there are an estimated 15,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The so-called Communist province chief or "military-political commissar" for Binh Dinh was among six persons killed in a large bunker discovered by Regional Forces troops patrolling about five miles southwest of Phy My district town, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said RF troops identified the man as the top Communist in the province from papers found on his body. He was killed when they tossed grenades into the bunker.

A Viet Cong village chief and a doctor were also killed in the grenade attack, the spokesman said.

In Laos, Cambodian troops today withdrew from the south Laotian town of Dong Hen after a heavy night attack by North Vietnamese, military sources said in Vientiane.

Dong Hen, 35 miles east of the regional capital of Savannakhet, on the border with Thailand, lies on the main highway to Quang Tri Province in South Vietnam. The sources said the town was attacked by three battalions of North Vietnamese troops. Two battalions of government troops and a special guerrilla force were in Dong Hen when the attack started. In the past two weeks there has been an upsurge in North Vietnamese activity in southern Laos.

Thai Drive in North

BANGKOK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Thai government forces supported by air strikes early today pressed a campaign against Communist insurgents in three northern provinces near the Laotian border, with both sides suffering heavy losses, field reports said.

Military sources reported a company of Thai soldiers was locked in battle with about 500 guerrillas on the Hin Long Kla mountain range in Phitsanuloke Province after overrunning a camp used by the guerrillas.

Thai planes continued to bomb insurgent hideouts in Phitsanuloke, Petchabun and Loei Provinces.

Aide Assails Nixon Critics

(Continued from Page 1)

ring to Democratic presidential candidates.

A few hours after the broadcast, Mr. Ziegler was asked whether Mr. Nixon shared Mr. Haldeman's view.

'Expects Honest Criticism'

"The President's view," Mr. Ziegler said, "is and always has been that he expects honest criticism and he expects there will be debate on overriding issues."

But he added: "When public figures are critical of administration policies, they should look carefully at what they are saying."

Mr. Nixon, when he was out of office, at no time "put forth proposals or counterproposals against the government position," on Vietnam, Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Haldeman, he said, "was expressing his personal point of view . . . [he] was not suggesting in any way that critics were hoping for the success of the enemy in Vietnam.

"He feels the way to succeed is through unity."

On Capitol Hill, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, a frequent critic of the United States Vietnam policies, fired back at the Haldeman comments. "The First Amendment still stands and freedom of speech is still allowed," he told newsmen. "As far as I am concerned, any senator will be protected in his right of free expression."

'Old Nixon Re-Emerging'

Another Democrat, Sen. Alan Cranston of California, commented: "It sounds like the old Nixon re-emerging for the 1972 campaign. [He] feels on the defensive about a possible enemy attack coming up in South Vietnam, so he's taking the offensive here at home.

"That's typical of Nixon."

But Republican Senate leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania banged away at the Democratic contenders, saying "some of the Democratic candidates are using strong language" and they should expect strong language in return.

Except for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Sen. Scott said, Democratic candidates have been breaking "the Vandenberg tradition that politics stops at the water's edge." The late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who was ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee in the postwar years, was known for urging a bipartisan foreign policy in the 1940s and 1950s.

Humphrey Proposal on Israel

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 7 (WP).—Sen. Humphrey called yesterday for U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The former Vice-President's statement was the highlight of a speech on the Middle East made here to the American Technion Society, a Jewish organization that supports the Israeli Technical Institute.

Sen. Humphrey is a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination and is entered in next month's Florida presidential primary.

Sen. Humphrey praised the "rebuilding" of Jerusalem into "a city of peace" by the Israelis since their victory over the Arabs in the 1967 war.

Lon Nol Bars 'Moon Shots'

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Cambodian Premier Lon Nol has warned troops they will be court-martialled if they ever again "fire at monsters in the sky."

Two people were killed and 85 wounded last week when hundreds of soldiers and police opened fire at the moon during a partial eclipse and showered Phnom Penh with spent bullets.

They were trying to frighten away a mythical monster frog, called Reahou, who according to Cambodian legend wants to eat the moon.

He said in a radio broadcast that a Communist attack might have been mounted under cover of the noise.

Laird Wants Curb on Aid To 2 Vietnams

(Continued from Page 1)

in particular on importing American technology and management in consumer fields and the exploitation of natural resources.

In return for more normal commercial relations, however, the defense chief believes the Russians should show good faith by displaying a willingness to help cool off some of the world's hot spots—such as Vietnam and the Middle East.

Mr. Laird concedes that he "fought as good a battle as I could" within the administration but was overruled on the question of U.S. firms helping to build and supply the huge Kama River plant that the Russians plan to make into the world's largest truck factory.

He opposed cooperation in the venture while the Soviets were continuing to supply North Vietnam with trucks—which he says the Russians label as "economic" aid—to shuttle supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

However, he stresses that his view was a "minority position," that he "can't complain about not having my say," and that having lost the argument, he was now backing the administration's trade plans fully and "not sulking" about it.

On other matters, Mr. Laird made these points:

● Vietnam. Asked what worried him the most in the long-term picture in Vietnam, he pointed to the economics question: "whether we can gradually turn over some of the responsibility to those nations that should be supporting" the area.

"The Japanese," he said, "are putting in a very low level" of economic aid. But, he added, "they have to realize they cannot continue to reap those economic benefits."

Mr. Laird has made the point on several occasions recently that Japan stands to gain most from the huge U.S. investment in Indochina. He says he believes the Japanese government has got the message that the United States expects Japan to do more in the future.

In Mr. Laird's view, economic progress in South Vietnam itself has also been substantial, though he complained that that aspect of the situation is rarely covered in the press. He noted that in South Korea in 1951 to 53 there was annual inflation of 150 to 300 percent. "It is not that way in Vietnam," the secretary said.

● Political future. He virtually ruled himself out of running for political office—at least for a while—after completing his four-year tour of duty in the Pentagon.

"If I were to stay in politics, I would have gone to HEW" (the Department of Health Education and Welfare) rather than the Pentagon, Mr. Laird said.

"This is the end of the line for a politician." The Pentagon, he added, "is not any place for a politician to go."

Mr. Laird appeared to be saying that association with the nation's war machinery—even in trying to end the war—had made it difficult for him to resume the political career that virtually everyone suspects he wants.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain
ANKARA	-9	16	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	10	50	Cloudy
BELGRADE	7	45	Very cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	-1	30	Very cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-1	24	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	-6	21	Overcast
ISTANBUL	2	36	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Very cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Very cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Very cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Showers
MILAN	5	41	Foggy
MONTREAL	-16	3	Sunny
MOSCOW	-10	14	Sunny
MUNICH	10	50	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	-2	28	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	-6	23	Snow
PARIS	13	55	Overcast
PRAGUE	0	32	Overcast
ROME	18	64	Very cloudy
SOFIA	3	37	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEL AVIV	7	45	Rain
TUNIS	17	63	Very cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Overcast
VIENNA	0	32	Overcast
WARSAW	2	36	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	0	32	Sunny
ZURICH	5	41	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

'Below Minimum Acceptable Levels'

Nixon Signs Foreign Aid Bill But Calls It 'Disappointment'

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—President Nixon signed today a $2.75-billion foreign-aid authorization act but criticized it as "a great disappointment" which hampers his conduct of foreign affairs.

The measure, Mr. Nixon said, severely cuts the amounts he requested for development and security assistance and "is below minimum acceptable levels."

Nor does it include, the President said, major reform proposals which he sent to Congress last April.

He also complained that "the bill reaches my desk more than halfway through the fiscal year, delayed by legislative entanglements resulting from the attachment in committee of an unprecedented number of restrictive and nongermane amendments, some of which raise grave constitutional questions."

"While many were modified or removed in the long months of debate," Mr. Nixon continued, "the final product adds significant restrictions and limitations to those already in law which have hampered the efficient administration of foreign aid and the effective conduct of foreign affairs."

Earlier President Nixon signed a new federal law aimed at regulating the raising and spending of election funds for presidential and congressional candidates in this high-cost era of television campaigning.

Mr. Nixon called the bill realistic and enforceable.

The new measure, effective in 60 days, becomes the first reform in campaign spending in nearly half a century, replacing the outmoded and toothless 1925 Corrupt Practices Act.

It placed a ceiling on the amount that may be spent this year on behalf of presidential candidates, including primaries.

It also requires stiffer periodic financial reports and brings under control the myriad political fund-raising committees which in the past were able to circumvent spending restrictions.

Under a formula allowing roughly 10 cents a voter, each party will be permitted to spend up to $13.9 million on plugging their 1972 presidential nominees, but only about $8.4 million may be used for television and radio messages.

This compares with the $12.6 million spent by the Republicans in the 1968 Nixon campaign and the $6.1 million used by the Democrats in Hubert H. Humphrey's losing effort four years ago.

In signing the bill Mr. Nixon said it is "an important step forward in an area which has been of great public concern."

He added: "Because I share that concern, I am pleased to give my approval to this bill."

Mr. Nixon, who waited until the deadline to sign the legislation, said that it "will guard against campaign abuses and will work to build public confidence in the integrity in the electoral process."

Some question arose about enforcement of the law, although Mr. Nixon insisted it will be enforced.

A Justice Department section which had responsibility for violations of the Corrupt Practices Act was disbanded last August and its duties split between two other sections.

Plastic Trees Line Boulevard In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP).—The city is putting hundreds of trees and shrubs along a 1.68-mile stretch of Jefferson Boulevard—and they're all plastic.

Officials say the project, costing $74,504, will be completed in about three weeks, during which time 900 shrubs and trees—ranging from the lily of the Incas to seven-foot palm trees—will be installed in concrete planters.

Officials say there is not enough earth along the boulevard to support real plant life.

Congress Gets Training Plan On Manpower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—President Nixon resubmitted to Congress today a $2-billion manpower training program, saying it would cut unemployment and increase productivity of American workers.

Essentially unchanged from a plan first sent up to Capitol Hill last March, it would provide that $1.7 billion be divided among states, cities and counties on a formula based on the size of their labor force and the number of unemployed and disadvantaged. The other $300 million would be retained by the Labor Department for national training programs.

Mr. Nixon noted that the steady increase in productivity—the output per American worker—which averaged 3.4 percent a year in the late 1950s and early 1960s—had declined to an average of only 1.8 percent by the end of the last decade.

The nation needs better-trained workers to restore its productivity growth and make American goods more competitive with products of nations that have a lower-paid but less efficient work force, the President told the House and Senate.

In addition, Mr. Nixon said, proper job training will help unemployed workers qualify for available jobs.

"We are concerned about the individual American—concerned that he learn the skills to gain employment or learn more skills to gain better employment," Mr. Nixon said.

"We are concerned about the health of our economy, knowing that a strong, highly productive economy is the individual American's best insurance against unemployment."

The proposal is one of six special revenue-sharing programs Mr. Nixon seeks, aimed at giving state and local governments greater flexibility in using spending grants from Washington.

The special revenue-sharing plan folds the funds which would finance existing single-purpose programs into broad grants, in order to give state and local governments discretion on how to tailor programs to local needs.

The proposed manpower program is essentially unchanged from last year.

Congress did not pass any of Mr. Nixon's revenue-sharing plans—the six special-purpose programs or the general revenue-sharing measure—last year.

An Ironic Death

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth McClelland, 78, who left Belfast two years ago to escape the violence in Northern Ireland, died here yesterday after being hit over the head by an Irish civil rights placard during an anti-British demonstration.

Associated Press.

"SOMETHING'S ROTTEN . . ."—The sea gull didn't do it... But, sometime early Sunday morning, unknown persons maliciously damaged Copenhagen's world famous Little Mermaid statue by smearing it with blue and white paint. This is not the first time something like this has happened, six years ago she was even decapitated. Police are without clues.

Most Intensive Program in U.S.

San Francisco Combatting The Clog and Smog of Cars

By Robert Lindsey

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT).—Guards are posted on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge these days to look for motorists riding with replicas of human beings beside them. Since Dec. 8, autos carrying three or more people have been able to cross the bridge free during morning rush hours—and a few drivers have tried to evade the 50-cent toll by carrying dummies as passengers.

On San Francisco's other picturesque bridge—the Golden Gate—toll collectors are handing out free bus tickets and urging commuters to take the bus next time instead of their cars.

The free bus tickets and absence of tolls for car pools are two elements in the most comprehensive effort undertaken by an American city to pry people away from their automobiles.

Around the nation, urban planners are searching for new ways to cope with the automobile, to unclog streets, reduce air pollution and diminish the appetite of automobiles for more and more asphalt and concrete.

New York is studying the feasibility of turning Madison Avenue into a mall. Chicago officials are studying a proposal to ban autos from large sections of the central business district between 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. In Atlanta, closing of the city's famed thoroughfare, Peachtree Street, has been proposed.

But more than any other city, San Francisco is taking dramatic steps that it hopes will reduce automobile congestion.

A city arduously protective of its charm and gracious views, San Francisco has blocked construction of new state freeways through the city since 1966, when it started the so-called "freeway revolt" that has spread to many other cities.

It is trying to discourage use of private cars and to provide better public transportation.

The following points illustrate what is happening in San Francisco:

● Sometime this summer, it will become the nation's first city in more than 70 years to open a new region-wide rapid transit network.

● To discourage use of private cars for commuting, the city last year levied a 25 percent tax on downtown parking lots.

● The city's internal transit system is being modernized at a cost of $95.5 million, in a project that includes construction of new cable cars and the first major extension of an American streetcar line in more than 25 years.

● Discounts to auto commuters have been eliminated on the Golden Gate Bridge. And, instead of abolishing tolls when bridge construction bonds were paid off last July, the income was earmarked to subsidize a new commuter bus line that started operating over the bridge Jan. 3.

● Ferryboats, which had disappeared after the city's two major bridges were built, have been revived.

"We've told the state they can build all the freeways they want—if they're underground," Mayor Joseph L. Alioto said recently. It is a view that seems to be unanimous among local political leaders.

San Francisco's famous hills and bay are two major reasons for its transportation problems.

The hills are an obstacle course to mobility both within the city and to traffic moving through it. San Francisco's position at the tip of a peninsula, is a natural barrier to urban sprawl.

Last fall, the city's voters rejected a proposal that would have limited future office-building construction to five stories. The vote is likely to accelerate construction of high-rise buildings, a trend some have disparaged as the "Manhattanization" of San Francisco.

More office towers will inevitably mean more suburban commuters. The number increased 50 percent between 1960 and 1965, and a recent City Planning Department analysis projected that as many as 30,000 additional automobiles would be attempting to enter and leave downtown during the peak periods of 1990.

N.Y. Man Finds and Returns Negotiable $1.6 Million Check

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—How a sharp-eyed electrician cleared up $1,665,920 worth of worry for a Texas grain exporter was disclosed today.

The electrician, Norris Wilson, 41, turned over a negotiable $1,665,920 cashier's check to the grain dealer, Goodpasture Inc. of Houston, after the company and its bank had spent a frantic 24 hours looking for it.

A messenger had lost the check—payment by the government of Pakistan for a wheat shipment—in the financial district here on Friday.

Mr. Wilson, who works for the assay office of the Treasury Department, was walking to the subway from work on Friday when he spotted a plain white envelope on the sidewalk. The check was inside.

"I was with some friends," Mr. Wilson recalled. "I showed them the amount on the check and we all laughed about it and kept going."

At his home in St. Albans, Queens, Mr. Wilson had some second thoughts and looked at the check again, then showed it to his wife, Virginia. Gradually it occurred to them that the check was real. They tried to call the National Bank of Pakistan, 99 Wall Street, on which the check was drawn, but by then the office had closed. So they put the check aside until morning.

Truitt Kennedy, executive vice-president of Goodpasture, explained later how the incident had occurred. The company, which deals in grain and fertilizer exports, had shipped 1,022,000 bushels of wheat to Pakistan under the government's surplus-disposal program.

The National Bank of Pakistan issued a check to Goodpasture on Friday afternoon for the shipment, and Goodpasture's agent sent a messenger to take the check to the Texas Commerce Bank office at 50 Broadway. The check was put into a smaller envelope, then a larger one, and the messenger held it during his six-block walk.

It was with considerable dismay that the messenger discovered that his large envelope was empty when he arrived at the Texas bank. "That started a whole lot of running around," Mr. Kennedy said.

A cashier's check is a guarantee that the issuing bank will pay the issuee that amount of money; it differs from a personal or corporate check in that it cannot "bounce."

By Saturday, everything had been straightened out, Goodpasture had its check back, and Mr. Wilson with his wife and four children contemplated two exciting weekends. The previous weekend, the native of Trinidad had an exhibition of 47 of his portraits and still-lifes at a local gallery and sold five of them. And the following weekend, he was trying to get rid of $1,665,920.

Value-Added Tax Provides For Rebates

Nixon Project Spares Poor, Middle Groups

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's tentative plan for a value-added tax includes rebates of at least part of the tax not just to poor families but to those well into the upper-middle-income category—for example, a family of four with an income of $20,000 a year.

The rebate plan has been designed to blunt a main argument by opponents of the tax. This is that a value-added tax, which is a type of national sales tax, costs the poor proportionately more than the middle class, and the middle class more than the rich.

The rebate plan is contained in the draft version of the tax that President Nixon has submitted for study to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, an organization of federal, state and local officials.

Other Features

Other features of the draft plan that have not previously been disclosed include the following:

● The rate of the tax would be 2 1/2 or 3 percent. It would be paid at every step of the manufacturing and distribution process on all products and nearly all services.

● The proceeds of the tax would be turned over to the states to finance public primary and secondary schools, but only if none of the proceeds of a local property tax are used to finance public education.

● A state could remain eligible to receive its share of the value-added tax if it enacted a statewide property tax and used its proceeds to finance public education. But the statewide property tax would be limited to a tax on industrial and commercial property. Residential property could not be covered.

The plan to rebate all of the value-added tax to the poor and part of it to most of the middle class would greatly reduce the amount of revenue that would be raised by the tax.

The administration has estimated that a 3 percent value-added tax would raise $18 billion, without the rebate, given the current size of the economy. A $16 billion figure that was publicized earlier was based on 1970 levels of economic activity.

$5 Billion Reduction

The rebate provisions would reduce the revenue yield of the tax by about $5 billion, leaving about $13 billion as the net yield of the tax.

That amount is between a quarter and a third of current local governmental outlays for public primary and secondary education.

Despite its heavy cost in lost revenue, the administration views the rebate plan as essential if it is going to attempt to get a value-added tax through Congress—which promises to be a difficult matter even with the rebate plan included.

The draft plan would rebate all of the value-added tax to people below a specified income level and rebate part of the tax to people above that level. The rebate would decrease as income increased, to where there would be no rebate at all above the income level of $20,000 for a family of four.

The amount of money that would be rebated would not be the actual amount paid out in value-added taxes, even at the bottom of the income scale. Instead, it would be a flat amount at each level of income. For poor families, the rebate would approximate full reimbursement for value-added taxes paid.

2 Dutch Gas Lines Target of Blasts

RAVENSTEIN, Netherlands, Feb. 7 (AP).—Dutch police said they believed sabotage was involved in two explosions which blasted an underground gas pipeline yesterday.

The explosions occurred in compressor stations of the Dutch Gas Union network, which exports natural gas to Belgium, France and West Germany. The first, at Ravenstein, set off a fire which caused an estimated $300,000 worth of damage. The other, at Ommen, caused little damage.

Police at Ommen announced that a dynamite charge had been discovered outside the fence of the compressor station and had been exploded harmlessly.

United Press International.

COAL STRIKE—Police struggling with pickets of the striking coal miners outside of the West Midlands Gas Board's Saltley coke depot in Birmingham yesterday.

40% of Police In Manila Area Facing Charges

MANILA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Nearly 40 percent of the police forces of the greater Manila area face charges ranging from misconduct to homicide, the Police Commission said today.

The area has 5,778 policemen. Of this number 2,080 are involved in cases filed with the commission, a spokesman said.

Police records show that in Manila alone 928 of them are either being investigated or accused of various offenses.

More than 50 percent of Quezon City's 885 policemen face similar complaints.

Earthquakes Continue to Jolt Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Scientists said today that another 30 earthquakes rolled through this Adriatic seaport during the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today. The city was gripped by fear and confusion for the fourth consecutive day.

But the scientists said the intensity of the tremors was diminishing.

More than 200 shocks were registered on scientific instruments since Friday, when most of the 100,000 inhabitants fled their homes in terror. Most were still refusing to return today.

A 61-year-old woman died of a heart attack Friday, and a fireman died today in a traffic crash officials said was caused by sleeplessness.

More than 200 buildings were damaged, cracked by shifting earth, and even city officials moved into railway cars converted into mobile offices.

Officials estimated that only about 10,000 residents were staying in their homes. The rest were huddled in tent cities erected by the army, in surrounding villages in the hills or in buses and trains turned into dormitories.

Many inhabitants fled, officials said, because they remembered the earthquakes of 1930 which devastated much of the area, located about 130 miles northeast of Rome.

The center of the shocks, scientists said, was located about seven miles offshore in the Adriatic.

Shops, bars and restaurants in Ancona remained closed. The docks were idle. Offices and plants were shut and the city's only newspaper did not publish.

Italian troops distributed food—including the national equivalent of battle rations—and clothing. Police guarded public buildings and some villas from looting.

Argentina Ties to China

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The Argentine government today announced it was establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in Peking.

Violence Erupts in 5th Week Of British Coalminers' Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 7 (AP).—Britain's nationwide coalminers' strike entered its fifth week today and erupted into brawls as picketing miners clashed with police outside a giant coke depot in Birmingham.

[A worsening of Britain's power shortage was averted today when electricity workers decided to accept a 7 3/4 percent pay increase, Reuters reported.

[The agreement between electricity workers and management was seen as a setback for the miners.]

The violence began as 300 police linked arms in an effort to hold back more than 500 angry miners. The miners were trying to stop trucks from entering or leaving the depot, which contains 100,000 tons of coke, the biggest fuel store left in the industrial Midlands region of England.

Earlier the miners managed to rout most of the waiting trucks with a broadside of pies, fruit and eggs. Then two trucks forced their way through the picket lines, and the miners turned their fury onto the police. One policeman was punched in the stomach and had to be taken to a hospital. Others had their helmets knocked off as they grappled with the pickets.

One of the miners lay down in front of a truck leaving the depot, but police dragged him clear. The man lay down again in front of another truck, which stopped with only inches to spare amid a hail of bricks, stones and other missiles.

Last Thursday at a power station in Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, a 40-year-old miner and father of four was killed by a truck. Police said the death was an accident.

Meanwhile railroad service in London's southern commuter belt entered a second week of disruption today as drivers continued a go-slow and work-to-rule campaign.

British Rail's Southern Region is canceling up to 150 trains a day, causing delays to thousands of commuters into London.

House Unit Fails To Back Nixon On Dock Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A Congressional subcommittee rejected today President Nixon's emergency plan to force an immediate end to the West Coast dock strike, voting instead to permit him to ask for a 60-day injunction to require strikers to load certain cargo.

The House labor panel voted 5 to 3 on party lines against Mr. Nixon's proposal to order the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union members back to work while a three member arbitration panel would dictate settlement terms within 40 days.

Instead the group approved legislation to empower him to obtain a 60-day back-to-work court order during which the longshoremen would be required to handle agricultural products bound for Hawaii and military cargoes.

U.S. Union Sues Government on Wage Controls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—A labor union sued the Nixon administration last week alleging it exempts too few workers from wage controls.

At issue is a ruling by President Nixon's Cost of Living Council lifting wage controls from persons earning up to $1.90 an hour, or about 15 percent of rank-and-file workers.

The government's Pay Board had said earlier that Congress meant the figure to be higher, exempting more workers.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers asked the U.S. District Court here to set the figure at $3.35 an hour, which would exempt closer to half of all rank-and-file workers.

"President Nixon has seen fit to jam a lid on the wages of the principal victims of inflation, the millions of workers near the bottom of the economic ladder," union president Paul Jennings declared.

3-Inch Snow in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The first significant snowfall of the winter has blanketed the New York metropolitan area with up to three inches of snow.

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Television Diplomacy

If it had not been preceded by ping-pong diplomacy, the advent of international negotiation on television might have had greater impact. If it were not that men—and women, and children—are dying in Southeast Asia, more amusement might have been derived from the juxtaposition of Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, and William P. Rogers, secretary of state of the United States, on "Face the Nation."

As it is, there will doubtless be more interest in the substance of the television discussions than in the use of this new tool of diplomacy—more attention paid to the message than the medium. Little that was new came through in the interviews, although the nuances of persistent differences are being minutely examined. It is all too evident that Hanoi is offering no golden bridge for an American retreat from Vietnam; those who favor such a retreat—and that means nearly everyone in the United States—must face up to the implications of Hanoi's apparent decision to let the killing continue rather than risk a political settlement.

To be sure, Hanoi will still talk—but it has been harping on essentially the same string for many years now. It may say—as Mr. Thuy did—that the election of President Thieu interposed new barriers to peace. But President Thieu's legitimacy is quite as great as that of the heirs of Ho Chi Minh, who have been overlooked in all the arguing. How many can give their names and titles?

But apart from the tragedy barely obscured by the confrontation of ideas on the small screen, the fact of such a confrontation has its own significance. The Vietnamese discussions have gone from the extreme of secrecy to the maximum of public exposure. The green baize table, surrounded by uniformed envoys, where, in discreet seclusion and great dignity, the affairs of the world were managed in low tones by diplomats speaking French more or less well, has given way to the interpreted interview, broadcast to the world at large under glaring lights.

This could be the way in which open covenants might be openly arrived at. But in the present case, it only seems to signalize the failure to arrive at any covenants under any conditions. Man has tried nearly every technique at human disposal for the solution of national quarrels—the Congress of Vienna, it may be recalled, waltzed—but has found that nothing really works when a will to agree is lacking. The addition of television, with the possibilities of shrewd manipulations of lights and makeup, may contain some new possibilities. Bot American experience with television debates in political confrontations is not encouraging.

Dilemma in Rhodesia

Upon drafting the formula for possible eventual majority rule that it intended to end Rhodesia's rebellion, Britain sent a commission to its erstwhile colony to determine whether the terms were acceptable to the people: both to the quarter-million whites and the five million blacks. The Pearce Commission's explicit mandate was to explain the terms, which are complex, and to learn the people's views of them. Its unavoidable implicit mandate was to sell the settlement, by indicating—fairly, in our view—that the most likely alternatives were, for the Smith regime, further world ostracism and economic pressure, and for the Africans, the conversion of the Smith government into a fully hardened apartheid state like South Africa. Working against the commission were, of course, the Smith regime's rigidity and its hopes of further breaking the economic and political embargoes slapped on it in 1965 and the rising political consciousness of Rhodesia's blacks—their demand for, in effect, freedom now.

Clearly, Mr. Smith admitted the Pearce Commission in the expectation that African opposition to the settlement would be modest, or at any rate contained. Precisely the opposite occurred: The commission's arrival touched off perhaps the most genuine democratic exercise in Rhodesia's history. In urban areas where tribal ways have weakened, larger popular demonstrations broke out and a dozen or more Africans were killed. Even in the rural tribal trust lands where the newly formed black nationalist African National Council was not allowed to operate, the chiefs—who are paid government hands—failed to muster shows of support for the proposed settlement. Eight supposedly tame Africans sitting in the Lower House rejected the settlement terms. How the Pearce Commission will interpret these expressions is uncertain. It is to remain in Rhodesia another month before filing its report.

There is a fair consensus now that the only certain way to prevent a white minority from fastening its hold on Rhodesia indefinitely would have been for Britain's then-Labor government to have used force when Rhodesia first broke away in 1965. But the moment passed, and with it, one might add, Labor's moral authority to urge any like course today. In 1972 it is inconceivable that a Conservative government could consider the use of force, indeed, it has tried to make the deal which is undergoing its "test of acceptance" in Rhodesia now. Its own powerlessness is the central theme of the contemporary British lament.

There are those who would counsel Africans to reject the admittedly imperfect compromise offered by Prime Minister Heath. They must accept, however, a responsibility to offer a viable alternative. Strong as the Viet Cong myth may be, it has yet to be proven out on the ground in Rhodesia. Black insurgents have proved no particular problem for the Smith regime, which in any event can and does call on neighboring South Africa for aid. At the least, Americans can avoid undermining the African cause by making gestures of support for Rhodesian white rule. Just such a gesture was made recently when Congress opened the way for Rhodesian chrome to enter the United States legally for the first time since 1965. Some American citizens have announced they plan to demonstrate at the docks when the first shipments of Rhodesian chrome arrive. They will be demonstrating for human dignity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy: The Crisis Deepens

It is symbolic of the sad state of Italy's political and economic health that Rome was paralyzed by a general strike, called to protest soaring living costs, the day after Emilio Colombo gave up his effort to form a new government. So the political crisis drags on in the midst of deepening recession. Over the weekend President Leone made another attempt to form a new government, but the probability is that he will have to dissolve parliament a year early and call new elections this spring.

There will be risks for all of Italy's democratic parties in entering a premature election campaign from a backdrop of disarray and disunity. Bot most of them may conclude that an attempt to struggle on for another year in drift and instability would bring even greater dangers. It would be extremely difficult for any government in that pre-election climate to take the unpopular decisions necessary to revive the sagging economy.

Spring elections would have at least the positive by-product of postponing a referendum aimed at the repeal of Italy's divorce law—a referendum certain to divide the country dangerously on religious lines and to throw the Christian Democrats into camp with the Fascists. Postponement would give the democratic parties a chance to amend the law to render it acceptable to Catholics, thus making the referendum unnecessary.

Mr. Colombo failed in his attempt to form a government mostly because his own Christian Democratic leaders insisted on drastic changes in the fourteen-month-old divorce law that the "lay" democratic parties could not accept. So the Christian Democrats must take the blame for Mr. Colombo's failure and they will also be held primarily responsible if spring elections bring the gains now expected for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis in Ulster

The shootings in Londonderry are a crime unprecedented in its cruelty. Attempts are being made in London to cover it up by truly repugnant subterfuges.

Such is the lauded "democracy" whose apologists like to preach to other countries and people on how they ought to behave.

Today Ulster is a seething volcano. The shots fired in Londonderry can only add new fire to this volcano.

—*From Izvestia (Moscow).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 8, 1897

PARIS.—The celebration of the 119th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of alliance between France and America was most fittingly chosen by the Sons of the Revolution for their banquet on Saturday night in New York. The occasion was seized upon to renew expressions

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1922

PRINCETON, N.J.—To the huge relief of the worried editors, the annual compilation of the views of the members of the freshman class at Princeton have been completed and the world may now ponder what these "brains" contain. Ninety-nine of Princeton's

Miss Devlin: At the Barricades

By Bernadette Devlin

CROOKSTOWN, Northern Ireland.—What Britain must do is take its troops out of Northern Ireland now. People will ask: What will happen when the troops come out? After the Sunday in Derry (Jan. 30), that's a pretty sick question.

When people ask you who will protect you if the British Army goes, the question we ask is who will protect us from the British Army? And so they should take their troops out now and seek a political settlement.

The only political settlement that will be of any consequence to the people of the North of Ireland is one that improves their standard of living, both economically and socially, and that means a radical economic program. In the immediate sense, internment has got to be ended.

Sees More Violence

We have the kind of legislation against marching that led to 13 people being killed. One no longer has a right to march in a peaceful demonstration—that's against the law—and one no longer has the right to publish articles against the State—that's against the law. Unless these things are ended, then more and more people, feeling themselves deprived of any democratic means of objecting, will turn to violence as the only way they can see of fighting their way out of the corner into which the government has pushed them.

I am asked whether there would not be large-scale bloodshed if the troops left. My answer is: We've had it. We've had it from the British Army.

If we have to defend ourselves against the might of an organized army, we'll defend our areas, our ghettos and ourselves against anybody else's army.

The British Army does not afford us protection. We afford ourselves what protection we need against any comers, and the training we've had in being forced to do it against the British Army will certainly stand up.

Looking at it from the point of view of the vast majority of the Protestants, their economic condition is not essentially a great deal better than the economic condition of the majority of the Catholics here. They have 10 percent unemployment, a low-wage problem, a shortage of decent housing.

The Protestants cannot be asked, nor would I ask the Catholic community here, to join the existing Irish Republic, because it makes little difference to the people whether their unemployment benefit is paid in Bank of England notes or Bank of Ireland notes. And their problem is unemployment benefit instead of work.

Battle Fronts

There are two battle fronts at the moment. The long-term problem is to create a country in which the people of Ireland can live in harmony, live in peace and live in dignity.

The immediate fight is against British imperialism, which means in its most immediate terms that we have got to have barricades on the fringes of the Catholic ghettos. We have got to keep the British Army from coming into those areas interning people, cades and all the ruling class, owners, on the other, and certainly make our successful bid for a workers' republic. But that's not the way things are happening.

We've got the Catholic working class population of the ghettos on one side of the barricades, the army on the other, and admittedly the Protestants doing nothing, because they see the army as still protecting them. What's going to happen if they feel that Britain would sell them out—which of course she would if it was in her own political and economic interest—I don't know.

If the British take the army away, then we'll still be on our side of the barricades for exactly the same reason, to defend our areas. I don't think that anyone can point to any concentrated attempt by the Catholic community to attack the Protestant community. It certainly wouldn't happen if the British Army pulled out.

I doubt that the Protestant community would make massive attacks on the Catholics at this stage. But if they did, then we would have to defend ourselves as we're doing at the moment.

Anti-British feeling is running very high in all of Ireland at the moment. If Jack Lynch (the Dublin Premier) attempted to take any real action at the moment against Republicans in the South of Ireland, against any of those now on trial in the South of Ireland, his government would fall.

I'm not a prophet. Whether lots more people die or not depends on the British Army. They're killing them.

Bernadette Devlin is a member of Parliament from Ulster. This was written for The New York Times special features service.

To Grow and to Die—III

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—A hundred years ago John Stuart Mill urged human society to limit its population and wealth and seek "the stationary state." He had a vision of a cramped and depleted earth. He sincerely hoped, he said, that men "will be content to be stationary long before necessity compels them to it."

Mill's was a premature vision, and for a long time hardly anyone shared it. Now, suddenly, impressive scientific evidence is being put to us that necessity compels an early end to the dominant earthly ambition of economic growth. For the exponential growth of population and production is putting strains on our environment that cannot be sustained.

To talk about limiting growth as a philosophical matter is easy enough. But when one begins to consider the specific changes of course that would be required of mankind, the difficulties are soon seen to be enormous. The economic habits of a millennium, the motivations, the very conception of a good society would be affected.

Slice of the Pie

The whole question of equality as a social goal, for example, would be transformed. In most societies, East and West, there are gross inequalities of wealth today. They are made politically tolerable in good part by the notion of the whole economic pie growing constantly larger so that everyone can have a bigger slice. That is why politicians from Breshnev to Edward Heath promise their constituents faster economic growth.

But what happens if everyone in a society knows that there can be no increase in the total volume of material goods? Is it still bearable that one man has three cars in his garage and another not enough to eat?

Similar considerations affect our traditional view of competition as a motivating economic force. Leading ecologists say we must adopt a policy of no net increase in capital investment from now on—

that new forms of social control would have to be imposed on production, on marketing, on advertising? And how would they be squared with our ideas of freedom?

Dangerous Dream

Equality is an issue not only within but between societies. If the ecologists are right, then it is foolish and dangerous for developing countries to dream of having industrial economies and a standard of material wealth like the developed world's.

But how can the rich few advise the poor many that they will be better off forsaking the old material goals? And does not that again imply a change in one's whole view of social organization, toward a less material society on the Chinese model, with enough for everyone to eat but little competition for goods or ease? Does it not follow in international as in national life that an end to growth must not be an imposition by the rich on the poor and hence requires a fresh commitment to a decent level of equality?

Merely to state such problems is to make one thing evident: the complete irrelevance of most of today's political concerns to the most important problem facing the world in the long run. And not very long at that.

There are men in government who understand that—certainly there are in Europe and the Americas and Japan—but the leaders they advise are too busy trying to win this year's election to be interrupted with such disturbing thoughts. And so those who understand that earth is finite read the news with an ironic sense of unreality: The politicians are still talking about more guns and more goods while the scientists know that limits are the urgent need.

One can look at the future projected by the ecologists and be shaken by what it asks for survival. Or one can regard it as a challenge to man's psyche and organizing skills.

Powerless to Act

A correspondent, one who has begun to be convinced of the inescapable significance of exponential growth, writes to argue that men who understand will nevertheless be powerless to act effectively. For who, he asks, are the "we" who can take remedial steps? Even if the United States now rejected the growth fallacy, how would that matter if the rest of the world went on as before?

In a world of nation-states, the correspondent writes, "we are fools not to eat, drink and be merry because there is not and cannot be any 'we' who can prevent 'us' from dying tomorrow. And I and mine expect to die last."

The unwillingness of politicians to recognize ecological necessity so far makes that view a convincing one. But there is another, a more hopeful view of human nature. Like John Stuart Mill, those of this mind will think that a stable state is not only necessary but desirable—a society in which the mind and the arts would matter more than owning goods. They will hope that man will adapt as he has before. It may seem ironic, but those prepared to grapple with the idea of doom will be the optimists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication.

Bernard Levin From London:

It was the schoolboy's dream of a department store.... Gamage's was a plain store for plain people, and the plain people of London went there. Now it is going.... London has lost part of itself today.

LONDON.—This, I am afraid, is going to be what S. J. Perelman called, "The night the old nostalgia burned down." Suppose a New Yorker picked up his paper and read that Bloomingdale's, that Gimbel's, and that Macy's, was going out of business: Would not a tear start unbidden to his eye? Well, so it is this week with London. For Gamage's, the department store that everybody loved like a rather seedy favorite uncle, is to close and be pulled down, and some doubtless hideous complex of offices and other rubbish is to be erected in its place. Ichabod! Ichabod!

London has, of course, many famous department stores. Best known internationally is perhaps Selfridge's, which was when it began by far the largest in the world; it achieved fame in its early days through the extraordinarily acute eye for publicity possessed by its founder, Gordon Selfridge (he staged the first world championship bridge tournament on the premises, and received a bonus of newsworthiness when Ely Culbertson fell through a skylight in the course of the proceedings and very nearly killed himself). And it still has an echo of those gay days in the fact that its Christmas decorations are the most spectacular (though by no means the most tasteful) in all London, and light up Oxford Street both literally and metaphorically.

Harrods, Too

Then there is Harrods, which aims at a rather higher social stratum. Nobody actually loves Harrods, and its best friend would scarcely call it overwhelmingly efficient, but there is no doubt that the all-round quality of its goods is exceptionally high: There is no shop in London that sells a smaller proportion of trash.

There is Fortnum and Mason, a kind of combination of Bergdorf Goodman, Hammacher Schlemmer and Abercrombie and Fitch. There is the Army and Navy Stores, into which Lawrence of Arabia strolled one day at the outset of his career and bought a colonel's uniform because he thought he would look well in it; there is the Civil Service Stores, though it has nothing to do with the civil service; there was one—not long vanished—called Gorringe's, where elderly ladies went to buy their red flannel bloomers, because it was the last place in London they could be bought.

And there is, but is to be no longer, Gamage's. It was the schoolboy's dream of a department store. For one thing, it had a magnificent toy department; for sheer quantity the most overwhelming in London. For another, it was a warren, a labyrinth, in which rooms would suddenly and without warning open into other rooms, double-back on themselves, go up and down; it seemed to have been put together piecemeal, so that nothing was straight and very little on the same level as anything else.

Always Crowded

But best of all, it was a mess. Perhaps it was the effect of the art that conceals art, but the goods at Gamage's seemed to be piled into huge, random heaps; one would be examining a couple of tons of bread knives, turn round too sharply, and find one had knocked over an immense column of bicycles, writing paper or suitcases—or indeed all three. I have heard it said—I do not know on what authority—that it had the worst record for shoplifters of any store in London, and the difficulty of finding somebody to take your money when you had selected your item suggests that the claim might well be true.

Yet London loved Gamage's, and nobody would hear a word against it. Certainly there was no time of year or of day when it was not crowded to suffocation. Somehow, the people who ran it had understood that London needed a store where nobody would feel socially embarrassed at being out of his or her depth. If Harrods was for the smart folk and Selfridge's for the middle classes, Gamage's was where the working man and his wife felt at home. The goods were the kind the customers recognized, and the customers know that the goods would wear well. There was nothing fancy at Gamage's (though I did once ring them up, in despair after trying what seemed like every other store in the country, to ask if they had a Father Christmas beard, and a very cool voice replied "Straight or wavy?"): There was nothing that spoke of aspirations, of self-betterment, of keeping up with the neighbors. Gamage's was a plain store for plain people, and the plain people of London went there.

Now it is going. I do not know what, if anything, this says about the changing pattern of public taste; perhaps people no longer want what Gamage's sold, and no longer want the way they sold it. But whatever the reasons, London has lost a part of itself this day.

—Letters—

Ulster Priorities

On Page 1 of the IHT, Feb. 2, there appeared a photograph of Lord Widgery, who will conduct inquiry into the previous Sunday's Londonderry violence in which 13 persons died.

On the second page of the same edition there is a small story that a doctor who attended postmortem examinations of the 13 persons killed said that most of them were shot in the back.

I hope that there are others of your constant readers that had the same feeling as myself in this regard which is: the report of the shootings in the back should have been headlines on Page 1 and the photograph of the Lord Chief Justice Widgery complete with wig and supercilious smile should have been relegated to the back pages.

THOMAS F. WELDON.
Paris.

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Dayan Fears Cairo Threats Of New War

Meets in Washington With Laird, Rogers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today he takes Egyptian threats to start a new war "quite seriously."

After a 90-minute conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the Israeli official said in response to a reporter's question that it is "always possible for them (the Egyptians) to open fire."

However, he stressed the hope that negotiations will start "in the near future" with Egypt, at least on the U.S.-proposed reopening of the Suez Canal.

Tight Security

Gen. Dayan is in the United States for a one-week fund raising tour. He lunched today with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird at the Pentagon amid security measures which, according to veteran correspondents, were the tightest ever taken.

At the State Department, on the other hand, there were no visible signs of security and Gen. Dayan volunteered to be interviewed in front of a battery of television cameras.

"We discussed the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views about it, including the prospect of proximity talks," Gen. Dayan said of his talks with Mr. Rogers.

The proximity talks would be held in a New York hotel where the Egyptian and Israeli delegations would stay under one roof without direct contact with each other.

Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco would shuttle between the two in an effort to arrange a Suez settlement.

Gen. Dayan said, "Our government is ready to join the proximity talks and I have reconfirmed that."

Asked about the decision of the Nixon administration to resume delivery of Phantom and Skyhawk planes to Israel, Gen. Dayan said that "now wa feel better."

He declined to say how many planes Israel will receive or even that they include Phantoms.

Eban Skeptical

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today he was "skeptical" about whether reopening the Suez Canal without an Israeli troop withdrawal from its eastern bank was the next right move in the Middle East conflict.

Asked by an interviewer on a nationally-televised program whether such a move was feasible, Mr. Eban said: "I am very skeptical. The next move must be the initiation of . . . the detailed negotiations the United States had in mind when it invited us to discuss a partial settlement (to reopen the Suez Canal)."

Sadat Back In Cairo After 4-Nation Tour

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat returned to Cairo today following visits to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and consultations with his Arab allies in Syria and Libya.

Mr. Sadat flew from Benghazi, where he discussed with Col. Moamer Qadhafi methods of dealing with what newspapers called the "American-Israeli alliance."

In Benghazi, the Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi reviewed the Egyptian leader's visit to Moscow and Yugoslavia where he pledged to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Col. Qadhafi publicly has condemned negotiations, saying war is the only way to regain occupied Arab territory. Mr. Sadat had emphasized this theme, but after his Moscow talks he switched to a peace line.

The Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar said the two leaders focused their attention on dealing with "the Arabs' common enemy, represented in the alliance between the United States and Israel."

Palestine Area, Desert Centers Covered by Snow

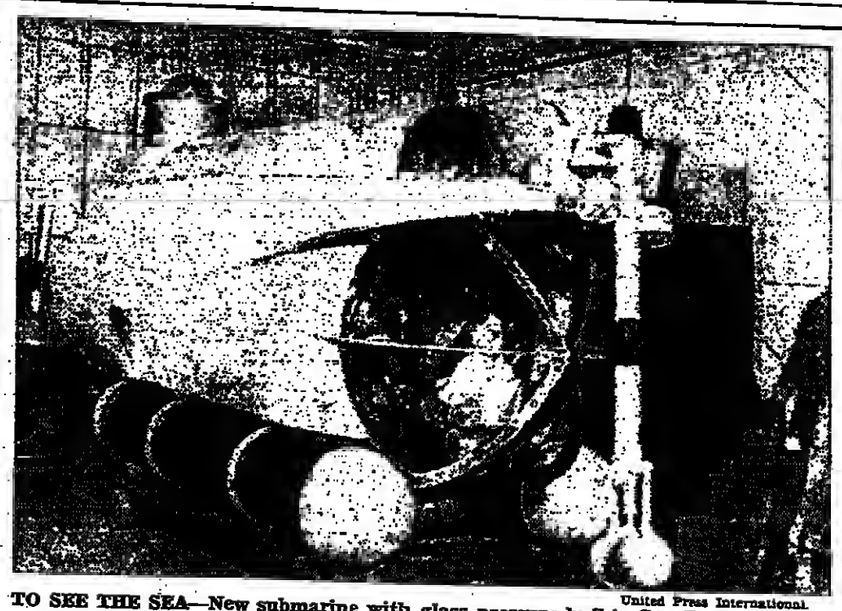
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Heavy snowfall trapped members of parliament inside the Knesset building today as snow storms and torrential rains swept across Israel for the second consecutive day.

Israeli radio said by nightfall an eight-inch blanket of snow brought traffic to a virtual standstill and cut off power supply and telephone connections in large sections of the city. Trees felled by an overload of snow wrought the damage. No accidents were reported.

The radio said heavy snows cut off the communities of Ramallah and Nablus, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Jordan, Syria Hit

AMMAN, Feb. 7 (UPI).—A snow storm swept across Jordan and Syria during the night, forcing families in Amman to evacuate their homes and isolating villages. Damascus officials described the storm as the worst in Syria in 25 years.



United Press International

TO SEE THE SEA—New submarine with glass pressure hull in San Diego can dive to 1,500 feet. Built for oceanographic research, glass allows for better observation.

Their Literary Falling Out in the 1920s

Pétain Found De Gaulle Lively Ghost Writer

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Specialists have long believed that Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain once had a staff writer named Charles de Gaulle and that they had a falling out. Now the De Gaulle family has released their full literary correspondence for publication in a weekly magazine of Gaulliana.

The letters disclose that De Gaulle, as a captain, was just as proud and intransigent as he would be later as a statesman. Book publishers and military commandants alike may find the exchange breathtaking.

From 1925 to 1927, De Gaulle was engaged full time in writing a book for Pétain, the hero of Verdun and vice-chairman of the Supreme War Council. The work was to be called "The Soldier," an analysis of the comportment of the French military in history.

No Writer

The marshal, admittedly no writer, was pleased at the captain's first chapter and told him so. [Pétain was elected to the Académie Française, guardian of French literary tradition.]

The manuscript of the chapter in question, with the marshal's few suggested changes and De Gaulle's tart rejection of them, pleased writers here more than editors and disciplinarians. The copy was in the same regal, elegant 18th-century style that would characterize all of De Gaulle's writings.

One passage, typical of De Gaulle's—and Pétain's—devotion to the army and their disdain for politicians, describes the leaders of the French Revolution as stripping their military chiefs "of prestige; often of life, sometimes of honor."

The marshal transposed the last two phrases to read "sometimes of honor, often of life," in the margin. The captain wrote tartly, as to a dull editor, "It's an ascension: prestige, life, honor."

Thereafter, Pétain stopped fussing with De Gaulle's copy. But toward the end of 1927, their relations seemed to have cooled. De Gaulle, now a major in eastern France, learned that other ghosts had been assigned to expand the work and wrote Pétain demanding, "with respectful insistence," that "you submit to no other pen what I have submitted only to you." De Gaulle said that since the word of its authorship would in any case get out, the marshal must "acknowledge" his collaborator prominently in a preface.

The ghost was demanding a byline.

Mollifying Reply

Pétain wrote a mollifying reply, promising to mention him in the preface and leave his copy alone. De Gaulle would tell friends later that Pétain's handwritten letters were always friendly, while the typewritten ones were hostile. He concluded that Pétain's staff was stirring up the quarrel.

In any case, Pétain cooled on "The Soldier" and it never appeared. His several notes to De Gaulle thereafter were friendly, until De Gaulle wrote the marshal in 1938 that he was incorporating the five chapters he had written for Pétain into a forthcoming book, "France and its Army." De Gaulle, now a colonel, asked Pétain to sign a preface, which he enclosed.

The marshal exploded. In a typewritten letter, he said that the chapters were a staff paper and that he had locked them up in his files because of De Gaulle's claim to authorship. He forbade publication of what he described as his property.

De Gaulle fired back a long letter defending his position and reminding Pétain that much had changed. "I was 37 years old then; I am 48 now. Morally, I have been wounded—even by you, Marshal—I have lost illusions, abandoned ambitions. (But) regarding ideas and style, I was ignored then. I am beginning to be no longer ignored."

This prophetic suggestion that De Gaulle's military career was nearly over but another career was beginning seemed to soften Pétain, who asked De Gaulle to call on him. But the interview ended, according to De Gaulle, in his refusal of a direct command to hand over the proofs of his work.

A few years later, a Vichy court condemned De Gaulle in absentia to death for treason. After the Liberation, a court passed the same sentence upon the marshal. But the general commuted it to life imprisonment. "Old age is a shipwreck," he said.

Congress of Polish Writers Reflects New Liberalization

LODZ, Poland, Feb. 7 (NYT).—The Polish Writers' Congress ended here Saturday night with the election of a new leadership reflecting the increasing liberalization that has taken place in Poland's cultural life in the last year.

The congress, which was considered by many observers to be the acid test of Communist party leader Edward Gierek's policy of relaxation in cultural matters, seemed to repudiate, to some extent, the hard-line policy toward opposition intellectuals established under Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1968.

For the first time in the history of the Writers' Union there was more than one candidate for the post of president, delegates observed.

Although 78-year-old former president Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz was re-elected, he faced strong opposition from a liberal candidate, Igor Newerly. Mr. Iwaszkiewicz, described as being middle-of-the-road politically, received 64 votes to Mr. Newerly's 46.

Several liberal writers, such as Zbigniew Herbert, Andrzej Kijowski and Mieczyslaw Jastrun, were also elected to the 24-member executive board.

Jerzy Putrament, a leading hard-liner who is often referred to as chief party apologist, tied with six other delegates for the last place on the board, finally winning by one vote on the second ballot.

"We accomplished as much as was possible under the circumstances," commented a delegate speaking for the liberal writers. "We worked out a compromise in which about a third of the executive board are liberals, another third staunch hard-liners, while the rest can go either way."

Perhaps even more significant than the composition of the union leadership, some delegates noted, was the adoption of a resolution to change the organization's statutes in order to deny the executive board the power to expel writers at will.

The last Writers' Congress, in 1969, followed a government crackdown on opposition intellectuals, especially Jews. Many liberal writers were expelled, and the entire executive board came under the control of party stalwarts. The 1969 congress changed the union statutes, enabling the executive board to dismiss writers summarily.

The new statutes, which will be presented to the union for approval later this year, are expected to provide for a "collegial court," which will have ultimate power on all questions of membership.

Pope Sees Aides Of Russia Church; Links Discussed

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today met a high-level delegation from the Russian Orthodox Church which has come here to discuss collaboration with the Catholic Church in the training of priests, Vatican officials said.

The officials believe that if such collaboration could eventually be established it would mark a major step forward in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican as well as between the two churches.

The Russian delegation of four is led by Archbishop Filaret of Dmitrov, auxiliary of the patriarch of Moscow and rector of the Zagorsk Academy and seminary near Moscow.

The idea of establishing collaboration was explored last August by the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, head of the Jesuit order, during a visit to the Soviet Union.

'Future Shock' Author Wins French Prize

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The American writer Alvin Toffler and Cairo-born novelist Skatis Tsirkas, who lives in Greece, will share the 1971 Foreign Book of the Year Prize, awarded by a jury of French journalists and writers, it was announced today.

Mr. Toffler was selected for his best-selling essay "Future Shock." Mr. Tsirkas won his share of the honorary award for his novel "La Cité à la Dérive" (City Adrift). Other winners of the award, founded in 1948 to recognize the work of foreign writers with fewer than three publications in French translation, include Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

La Presse, Montreal, Ends 3½-Month Strike

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (AP).—Employees at La Presse, which has the largest circulation of any French-language newspaper in North America, voted yesterday to return to work, ending a six-month labor dispute and clearing the way for the newspaper, closed since Oct. 27, to resume publication.

Jane Fonda Wins Film Award, Vietnam Veteran Accepts It

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Jane Fonda won the best dramatic actress award from the Hollywood Foreign Press Association last night and sent a young Vietnam war veteran to collect it.

Barry Romo, 24, Californian co-ordinator for Vietnam Veterans Against the War, said he had been asked by the actress to pick up her "Golden Globe" prize.

Miss Fonda, an active anti-war campaigner, won the award for her role as a call girl in the detective film "Klute." All other drama awards were swept by the New York police thriller "The French Connection." The film won awards for actor Gene Hackman, director William Friedkin and for the best dramatic motion picture.

On the comedy side, former model Twiggy won two awards for best comedy actress and most promising female newcomer for her role in "The Boy Friend."

"Fiddler on the Roof" was voted the best comedy and its star, Topol, best motion picture actor in comedy.

Patricia Neal was named best dramatic actress in television for her role in "The Homecoming," a film about Christmas in the country.

Other winners included:

- Best screenplay: "The Hospital," by Paddy Chayefsky.
- Best supporting actress: Ann Margret, "Carnal Knowledge."
- Best supporting actor: Ben Johnson, "The Last Picture Show."
- Most promising new actor: Desi Arnaz jr., "Red Sky at Morning."
- Best foreign film in English: "Sunday, Bloody Sunday."
- Best foreign language film: "The Policeman," Israel.

Gen. O. Ward Dies; Fought In Two Wars

Led U.S. Troops in 1st, 2d World Conflicts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, 80, a decorated career Army officer who led troops in combat in both world wars, died Friday at Fitzsimmons Army Hospital in Denver.

A 1914 graduate of West Point, Gen. Ward's career began in service with cavalry units on the Mexican border during the campaign against Pancho Villa.

During World War I, he participated in five major campaigns in France with the 10th Field Artillery.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1941, he took the 1st Armored Division from Fort Knox, Ky., to North Africa, where he was wounded in the fighting against the German Afrika Korps.

He later led the 20th Armored Division in Europe from October, 1944, until the war's end. His last assignment before retirement in 1953 was as chief of the office of military history.

Irene N. Mishtowt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—Irene N. Mishtowt, 89, daughter of an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy, lady-in-waiting to the last imperial czarina and grandniece of Russian composer Peter Tchaikovsky, died Saturday after collapsing at her home here.

Born in Sebastopol, Mrs. Mishtowt was the daughter of Adm. Nicholas, commander of the imperial yacht of the dowager czarina, the widow of Czar Alexander III.

She came to the United States in 1909, the wife of an imperial Russian naval attaché. She lived in New York during World War I and, after the death of her first husband, married Illarion V. Mishtowt, successor to the Russian attaché.

After the Imperial Russian Embassy here closed following the Russian Revolution, she served as social secretary for a number of Washington socialites.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, Dr. George I. Mishtowt, a deputy assistant secretary of state, and Col. Basil I. Mishtowt, of Pittsburgh; a brother, Vladimir Rimsky-Korsakov (no relation to the composer), and by a grandson.

Red Bloc Shuns Smog Talk That Omits E. Germany

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and its East European allies today boycotted an international meeting on air pollution because East Germany was not invited, diplomatic sources said.

The four-day meeting was organized by the 32-nation UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The United States and all European countries except East Germany are members of the ECE. West Germany is included; it is not a UN member but belongs to several specialized agencies.

The Communist countries have long pressed for East German participation in discussion of environmental problems and have pointed to its importance as a major industrial state.

When the meeting began today, the places for advisers from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria were empty.

Sources said Yugoslavia has suggested moving the Geneva meetings to Belgrade, where, as host, it could invite East Germany.

Marshall Becomes New Zealand Premier

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 7 (AP).—John R. Marshall formally became New Zealand's new prime minister tonight when Governor General Sir Arthur Porritt gave him the warrant of office and invited him to form a government.

Sir Keith Holyoake had handed in his formal resignation after 11 years in office and recommended Mr. Marshall as his successor. Mr. Marshall, who was deputy prime minister during Sir Keith's term, said he will announce his cabinet Wednesday.

Social Democrat Seeks Center-Left Finland Coalition

HELSINKI, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—A center-left coalition government appeared certain in Finland today when Social Democratic party chairman Rafael Paasio announced he will confer tomorrow with five of the eight parliamentary parties on possible cabinet cooperation.

Finnish President Urho Kekkonen asked Mr. Paasio to attempt to form a government last week. Mr. Paasio so far has consulted with the Communists, the center, liberal and Swedish parties as well as his own Social Democrats.

Only the Communists have laid down clear conditions for cooperation in a coalition, and these include a rejection of any arrangement between Finland and the European Economic Commmnity. Finland will continue negotiations in Brussels Thursday aimed at obtaining a free trade agreement with the EEC for industrial goods.

However, Finland's chief negotiator with the EEC, Pentti Uusivirta, left for Moscow today with a group of Finnish economic experts to study the possibility of cooperation with Comecon, Eastern Europe's economic community.

Uganda Head in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda arrived here today for a week-long visit to West Germany—the first by a Ugandan head of state. Mr. Amin, who came to power in the east African republic a year ago, will meet Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Ex-Envoy to Russia Was 67

Llewellyn E. Thompson Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Llewellyn E. Thompson, 67, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, died yesterday in nearby Bethesda, Md., Mr. Thompson, whose career as an expert on Soviet affairs spanned 30 years, had entered the National Institutes of Health last week for treatment of cancer.

Perseverance, patience, a willingness to talk and a capacity for friendship were all qualities that served to make Llewellyn E. Thompson jr. one of the nation's most effective diplomats in often difficult dealings with the Russians during the cold war. As an exponent of the art of quiet diplomacy, he managed to keep open the channels of communication between the United States and the Soviet Union at times when the two superpowers were barely on speaking terms.

For almost 30 years, starting in 1940, Mr. Thompson was involved with the Russians. He was twice ambassador to Moscow—from 1957 to 1962 and from 1967 to 1969. For 10 years, ending in 1955, he talked with the Russians about an Austrian state treaty. There were 379 meetings before the accord was finally worked out, a feat of endurance for which he received the U.S. Distinguished Service Award.

Once asked how he managed with the Russians, Mr. Thompson replied:

"I am a great believer in quiet diplomacy. I think that in the long run it gives a better chance for finding successful solutions to our problems."

The tall, slim, rather reserved envoy might have added that he was a great practitioner of personal diplomacy. When he was in Moscow, a day seldom passed when he did not meet high-ranking Soviet officials in one social setting or another and engage them in conversation. He was on cordial terms with Andrei A. Gromyko, the foreign minister, and on friendly ones with Nikita S. Khrushchev, the premier, often talking with him for hours on end.

He Was Absolved

In the severe Soviet-American crisis in 1960 over the U-2 flight, Khrushchev publicly exonerated Mr. Thompson from responsibility for the incident. And during the Berlin crisis of 1961, the Soviet leader went out of his way to drink a toast to the ambassador.

Soviet confidence in Mr. Thompson's integrity, confidence which did not always extend to the U.S. government, sprang in part from the fact that he spoke fluent Russian, that he took the trouble to see as much of Soviet life as possible and that he entertained thousands of Russians at Spasso House, his official residence.

Although Mr. Thompson's achievements in Moscow were considerable—the cultural exchange agreement, paving the way for the nuclear-test-ban treaty, setting up the Vienna "summit" between Khrushchev and President John F. Kennedy—he himself thought they were essentially negative.

"I don't think I ever made things worse, although there are great opportunities for causing harm here," he said at the end of his second Moscow mission, in 1969.

As an expert on Soviet matters Mr. Thompson ranked with George F. Kennan and Charles E. Bohlen, who also served in Moscow.

Discussing Mr. Thompson's ambassadorial role, Prof. Adam Ulam of Harvard, a Soviet-affairs specialist, said recently:

"Within the limitations of American policy toward the Soviet Union, Thompson was the most effective of our Moscow envoys over the last 20 or 25 years. He understood Soviet motivations very clearly, as he demonstrated in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. He recalled then that the Russians were not so much concerned with Cuba or missiles as with obtaining a bargaining position on other matters. His advice to President Kennedy was more profoundly based than that of many of his counselors."

The son of a rancher, Llewellyn Thompson was born in Las Animas, Colo., on Aug. 24, 1904. As a youth, he worked on his father's spread, in a general store and in a logging camp in western Washington. On a boat trip from Seattle to Los Angeles, he met a retired consul, whose account of his life as diplomat excited and inspired the young man. Back home, he enrolled in the University of Colorado and worked his way through.

After receiving his bachelor's degree in 1928, he attended the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University in Washington and was appointed a Foreign Service officer in January, 1929. He began his career as a vice-consul in Ceylon, shifting to Geneva in 1933 and moving up to consul in 1937. Meanwhile, he served as an American adviser at conferences in Geneva of the International Labor Office. During most of 1940, when the war in Europe was escalating into World War II, Mr. Thompson attended the Army War College in the United States.

AP.

Llewellyn Thompson

The following year he was posted to Moscow as second secretary and consul at the American Embassy. In the summer of 1941 the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow, and the diplomatic corps moved with the Foreign Ministry and most of the Soviet government to Kuybyshev on the middle Volga. Mr. Thompson was assigned to stay in Moscow to look after the embassy and other U.S. property and interests.

The Nazi siege was lifted in August, 1942, but the Russians did not forget that Mr. Thompson had shared their hardships in Moscow. From the United States he received the Medal of Freedom for handling the embassy "at the risk of capture" by the Germans.

In 1944, Mr. Thompson was assigned to London and two years later he was brought to Washington. There he was given a series of increasingly important administrative jobs—chief of the Division of European Affairs, deputy director of the Office of European Affairs and deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Abroad Again

In June, 1950, Mr. Thompson was assigned to Rome as counselor of embassy, and two years later President Harry S Truman sent him to Vienna, first as high commissioner and then as ambassador. Much of his time was occupied in negotiations for a Trieste settlement and with the Austrian State Treaty.

The experience with the Austrian treaty and the Trieste accord reinforced his belief in the value of careful negotiation, out of the spotlight of publicity. Mr. Thompson often referred to these pacts as "open covenants secretly arrived at."

At one of the peaks in the cold war, in 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower chose Mr. Thompson as ambassador to Moscow. Within a few months the Soviet leaders began to press for a summit conference.

Although a formal summit did not result, Mr. Thompson urged on the State Department the wisdom of inviting Khrushchev to the United States. This trip, which required months to arrange, took place in 1959 and resulted in a notable relaxation of Soviet-American tensions. Mr. Thompson accompanied Khrushchev on his visit, which culminated in a meeting with President Eisenhower at Camp David, Md. "The spirit of Camp David," hailed by Khrushchev, was a fruit of Mr. Thompson's patient and tenacious diplomacy.

Mr. Thompson sought to deepen the détente by keeping alive the possibility of limiting the Soviet-American nuclear-missile race. But his second tour in Moscow was difficult, owing chiefly to the Vietnam war, and he never had a single serious talk with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the principal Soviet leader.

The diplomat's retirement in January, 1969, was short-lived, for President Nixon soon named him to the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union. He took his customary self-effacing part in both the Helsinki and Vienna sessions, which made tentative progress toward curbing the arms race.

—ALDEN WHITMAN.

Rush Vows GIs Will Continue to Protect W. Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Kenneth Rush, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, repeated today the American pledge to keep troops in West Berlin to defend the city's freedom.

In a farewell speech to the American garrison, Mr. Rush said that the Big Four ambassadors' agreement reached last September to lessen tension here reaffirms the determination of the United States to remain in Berlin.

"But ringing declarations mean very little in the absence of the calm resolve, the courageous will to give them effect," he said.

"And your presence in this city—you and the members of the United States garrison and our French and British allies—make it possible to say with assurance that Berlin is—and will continue to be—tied to and part of the free world."

Mr. Rush, leaving Germany after two and one-half years to become deputy secretary of defense, spoke at a military review held in his honor before he flew to Bonn.

Stink Bomb Ends Detroit Soviet Concert

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP).—More than 1,000 persons fled Masonic Auditorium with scarves and handkerchiefs over their faces yesterday after a stink bomb was set off at the close of the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra's matinée concert.

Before the concert, more than 50 protesters, members of the Jewish Defense League and several Ukrainian nationalist groups, marched in front of the concert hall shouting, "Kosygin burn in hell."

MUSIC IN MARSEILLES

Penderecki's 'Devils'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, Feb. 7 (IHT).—Since its world premiere in Hamburg in 1969, Krzystof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun" has been making the rounds of opera houses of avant-garde inclinations and has been recorded. It arrived in France over the weekend as the main offering of Marseilles' second Festival of Contemporary Opera.

Both dramatically and musically, it is pretty strong stuff. The story is currently familiar from the Ken Russell film, and earlier from John Whiting's play and, the original literary source, Aldous Huxley's case study of witch hunting. It tells the real story of how the sexual hysteria of a chapter of Ursuline nuns in a small French city was encouraged and used by Richelieu and his lieutenants to override political opposition and destroy a priest, who was burned at the stake more for the enemies he had made than for his ostensible association with the forces of darkness.

The Polish composer's work is hardly a conventional opera. He uses vast and conventional musical forces, but in his own way. The orchestral music of tone clusters, repeated figures and blocks of sound seems to develop parallel to the action, rather than organically with it, providing a powerful and dramatic backdrop. Against this the vocal parts—ranging from more or less conventional singing through Sprechstimme to more or less ordinary speech—stand out sharply.

Yet as gripping as the music is and as adroit as Margherita Wallmann's staging was here, the horrors it relates are so strong, the sexual frenzy of the "possessed" nuns so extreme, the farcical elements so gruesome, that on the stage the opera sometimes seemed unable to realize its own intensity and teetered instead on the brink of unintended comedy.

Sometimes the laughter seemed sought for, as in the rather too Offenbachian figures of Mannoury and Adam, the clownish doctor and apothecary who were Father Urbain Grandier's chief enemies in Loudun. Elsewhere it was not, as when the nakedness of the nuns could be all too easily detected as theatrical deception.

But in general the opera's 30 brief scenes unfolded quickly and with strong impact. Miss Wallmann staged the nuns' mass dementia with a shrewd choreographic sense and Grandier's torture and humiliation with gruesome power, and the reality of the devils in the nuns' minds was strikingly suggested in an exorcism that routed a visible demon up into the stage flies.

The most repellent of the rites of exorcism—the one Huxley calls Sister Jeanne's "miraculous enema"—was mercifully hidden by a sheet, although the shrieks and writhings behind it were electrifying enough.

Hélia T'Hezan was outstanding in the central role of Sister Jeanne, singing her fiendishly difficult part strongly and suggesting much of the ambiguity that the opera cannot make explicit—now seeming really possessed, at other times calculating or remorseful. Julien Haas had little chance to suggest Grandier's monstrous charm, and made little of it, but in the third act he rose to the challenge of the priest's moving inner transformation in the face of downfall and death.

Bernard Daydé's basic set was more atmospheric than specific—providing a grim space seemingly made of heavy black iron, with the large chorus (from Marseilles and the Cracow Radio) seated above and behind the action. Against this, the rich colors of his costumes stood out, although some of them were rather fantastically conceived.

The large cast and the huge musical forces, under Reynald Giovaninetti's alert command, distinguished themselves, doing honor to the work and credit to the Marseilles Opera—a lot of work for a mere two performances.

The first performance Friday was reportedly the object of some vociferous opposition, but yesterday it generated mainly enthusiasm—not only from a band of obvious partisans, but from the solid burghers and opera-house regulars that made up the bulk of the audience.

Sinclair.

The "possessed" nuns in the Marseilles production of "The Devils of Loudun."

Munich Police Recover Stolen Roman Statuary

MUNICH, Feb. 7 (AP).—Munich police said today that they have recovered three Roman statue heads valued at 170,000 marks ($52,000), stolen last year from an archaeological site in Italy.

Two unidentified Italians were taken into custody after the heads were confiscated at an antique shop in Munich, police said. The heads are being returned to Italy.

The marble heads, carved around 40 BC, were stolen in February, 1971, from a storage building near an archaelogical site at Scolarcium, in Catanzaro Province.

Munich police learned about the objects in December when a Munich art dealer offered one of them for sale to a London antique dealer.

Kent at Columbia

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Columbia University has been given 3,300 drawings, sketches and manuscripts from the personal collection of Rockwell Kent, the artist who died last March at the age of 88.

MUSIC IN LONDON:

Elton John and Eartha Kitt

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 7 (IHT).—A weekend of mixed idioms, if not of mixed media, brought Elton John and Eartha Kitt to the Royal Festival Hall and the Queen Elizabeth Hall respectively to rub shoulders and match talent with prestigious classical music ensembles.

Elton John—born Reginal Kenneth Dwight—and his rock group appeared in concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, while Miss Kitt sang Weill, Gershwin, Porter, Rodgers and Arlen with the accomplished and versatile Nash Ensemble. Both drew capacity houses and were greeted rapturously by admirers for whom they could do no wrong.

In each case the mixture, or juxtaposition, of idioms worked out more satisfactorily than such associations usually do. The explanation is easy enough: taste and intelligence. The Royal Philharmonic, instead of imposing half a program of symphonic repertoire upon a rock audience, as orchestras commonly feel obliged to do under such circumstances, simply provided discreet reinforcement and backing, arranged and conducted by Paul Buckmaster, for the second half of an Elton John concert. For Miss Kitt, the Nash Ensemble, suitably dressed not in soup and fish, but in gray turtleneck sweaters, provided a framework of early classical jazz by Stravinsky, Bohuslav Martinu and Kurt Weill.

It may be doubted that the philharmonic added much of substance to Elton John's performance. As a fluent pianist—he studied organ at the Royal Academy of Music—and resourceful singer in the contemporary Afro-American idiom, he gets along well enough without even his own backing group of guitars and percussion. But strings and occasional fill-ins by woodwind and brass did add variety to a sequence of songs, all by John and his lyricist, Bernie Taupin, that tend to sound one very like another.

The Nash program had an astutely calculated period atmosphere. They played the suite from Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" (1918) and a suite from Martinu's ballet, "La Revue de Cuisine" (1927), ideal companion pieces for Miss Kitt's singing of songs from Weill's "Threepenny Opera" (1928) and "Happy End" (1929).

To speak of Eartha Kitt's "singing" is stretching things a bit. She has always been more *diseuse*, in the European fashion, than singer, and as such a distinctive and effective performer. Hers is an art better suited to Weill-Brecht than to the American songwriters to whom she devoted herself at the end of the concert in special arrangements by Richard Rodney Bennett.

For these she dared an improvised stage set composed of a davenport, a leopard skin rug and a bottle of champagne in an ice bucket, stretching out on the davenport for "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" and on the rug for "Love for Sale." Rather too much of a good—or bad—thing, perhaps, and her disregard of melody would make Billie Holiday sound like Doris Day. But she knows her own resources; she knows her public, and she had a big success.

FASHIONS IN ITALY

Facing Facts at a Trade Fair

By Hebe Dorsey

TURIN, Feb. 7 (IHT).—The Italian clothing industry has been through a rough year.

A combination of strikes, salary raises, economic recession and political instability has resulted in the closing down of a great number of small and medium-sized factories.

The number of hours of unemployment jumped seven times—from 9,600,000 in 1970 to 65,350,000 in 1971. These figures were given by Count Ducrey Giordano, president of the Samia trade fair, which closes today.

Since 1950, another reliable source said, the number of ready-to-wear houses has dwindled from 4,200 to 3,000.

Less Is More

That is why Count Giordano made a point this season of grouping Samia and Moda Selezione (another deluxe ready-to-wear fair usually held at a later date.)

"We need fewer trade fairs," Count Giordano said, "Not more. Lack of coordination is suicide," he added. "Both from a fashion and an economic viewpoint, we have to join forces to offer a coherent and logical image."

Count Giordano, who has been president of Samia since 1967, is a dedicated man whose secret passion is teaching Oriental philosophy at the university in Turin. Samia is a nonprofit, privately sponsored organization now in its 18th year which holds two fairs a year. Count Giordano said that the number of exhibitors has doubled since he took over. There are now 520 houses, whose exhibits are spread over 16,200 square meters and attract 19,000 buyers, of which 15 percent are foreigners. In size, the Samia fair comes third in Europe after Igedo (Dusseldorf) and the French ready-to-wear salon.

The volume is hard to evaluate, Count Giordano said, but it runs into millions of dollars. "One single Spanish department store," he said, "bought $1 million worth of merchandise. Our biggest foreign clients are Germany followed by Spain and the Middle East. But Samia caters mainly to the home market."

Percentages

In Italy, Count Giordano said, it is estimated that 50 percent of the women dress in ready-to-wear but the men represent 75 percent.

Despite the pessimistic outlook, Samia opened its doors this weekend with the usual brouhaha. As in most trade fairs, the styles were run-of-the-mill and mass-oriented. But it was interesting to see that the Italians are almost as quick as the Japanese these days when it comes to copying. The salon was full of the latest trends: ruffles, the sailor look, bare backs, kimono sleeves, belted coats, taffeta dresses and bright colors.

Here and there, Samia also had rewarding moments, especially when it came to accessories and children's wear. Miss Mary, for instance, is a young house with a fresh, linen-and-crochet approach to children's clothes. The designer, Maria Gracia Sani, is the owner's wife and a mother of two.

Another house worth noting is Two by Two. Its designer, Lida Turck, is also the owner's wife. The house is 85 years old and used to specialize in exclusive and expensive crocheted lace fabrics. For the first time, Mrs. Turck has used these fabrics for unusual children's clothes.

In the accessory department, Lacavera is a newcomer which used to make fur bags and luggage. Now, the house has added a line of clean-cut and modern-looking bags and costume jewelry decorated with fine rope and enamel.

Finally, for buyers looking for fine merchandise, Kamanta 2, a house from Milan, is well worth looking into. Kamanta 2, which, incidentally, also manufactures Cardin and Givenchy's ready-to-wear, offers great coats, of double-face fabrics, unlined and with welded seams—à la Mila Schon, but at a quarter of the price.

Lacavera's accessories: bracelets, necklaces and rings in metal and rope.

Music in Italy:

Puccini Makes a Florentine Debut

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Feb. 7 (IHT).—The Puccini opera "Le Villi," a work written in 1883, when the author was 25 and just a few months out of the conservatory, has just had its Florentine premiere, which was a considerable and deserved success.

"Le Villi" was composed for a new opera contest and, although it failed to win the prize, it had influential admirers who arranged for a performance in Milan in 1884. The young, unknown musician was launched.

Like "Edgar," the opera that follows in the Puccini canon, "Le Villi" has a murky libretto by Ferdinando Fontana. Though the text has been much criticized, it is easy to follow—the story is the same as that of "Giselle"—and its two brief acts offer some good lyrical opportunities for the three singers: father, daughter and faithless lover.

Puccini actually subtitled the work "Opera Ballo" and there is a long symphonic intermezzo, to accompany a danced and mimed part of the story. The triumph of Puccini's later works understandably thrust "Le Villi" deeper into oblivion, so performances of it are rare even now when Italian opera houses have a regular policy of reviving little-known works by popular composers of the past.

Puccini scholars have tended to dismiss the work. William Ashbrook, in his study of Puccini's operas, calls the score "dim" but this dismissal seems unfair, when one actually sees the piece in the theater. At least two of the arias—the soprano's entrance and the tenor's return—are touching and effective: and the intermezzo is also cogent and dramatic.

The Florence revival on Friday night was fortunate in the choice of tenor, the young Veriano Luchetti, with his sweet, yet virile voice. Opposite him, Mietta Sighele was an acceptable, though somewhat generic heroine. Mario Zanasi sang the father with conviction. All would have been better, no doubt, if Hans Georg Rathen's conducting had been more supple and heartfelt.

Director Roberto Guicciardini decided to set the action in an incongruous Lehar-like 1890s. This shift allowed him to create a visually exciting and somber pantomimed funeral during the intermezzo, but the death of the treacherous Roberto at the hand of the Wilis, who were mere holiday-makers, throwing streamers, lost all impact. Lorenzo Ghiglia's sets and costumes were handsome.

The opera was given in Puccini's revised version of 1884.

The rest of the evening included a short one-act opera, "Swan Song," by the young Florentine Marco Vavolo, a sympathetic and affecting setting of a Chekhov scene, and a revival of Luigi Dallapiccola's "Il Prigioniero," more or less in the edition seen here three years ago.

Arts Agenda

A production of Richard Strauss's "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" will have its first performance at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich on Feb. 13, with Wolfgang Sawallisch as conductor, in a staging by Oscar Fritz Schuh and with sets and costumes by Jörg Zimmermann.

* * *

The Bolshoi Theatre Ballet of Moscow will appear in Paris from March 24 to April 10 in five different programs at the Opéra, and from April 15 to May 14, also with five programs, at the Palais des Sports. "Swan Lake" and "Giselle" will be performed at both places, while other programs include "Spartacus," "The Nutcracker," "Don Quixote" and three programs of divertissements.

* * *

The Italian composer Luigi Dallapiccola has been named as the first recipient of the Prix Arthur Honegger, a 30,000-franc award to be given every two years with the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late French composer. It was created last year with a donation by the composer's widow.

* * *

After his successful tour of Europe last year, Benny Goodman is returning to the Continent for the fourth time this month on a new tour that begins in Amsterdam and continues to Paris (Feb. 23 at the Palais de Chaillot—his first Paris appearance since 1959) and London, Milan, Rome, Zurich, Berlin and other European cities.

Convertibility Seen Key To Dollar's Weakness

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—A prominent expert on the world monetary system believes that the chief reason for the recent weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange markets is the failure of the leading nations, and particularly the United States, to move toward at least an interim arrangement for the official convertibility of the dollar.

Edward M. Bernstein, former director of research for the International Monetary Fund and now a consultant to central banks, has built part of his case in the Quarterly Review of Model, Roland & Co., a New York investment firm. His article—arguing for a limited degree of convertibility of the dollar—was written before the recent unsettlement in the foreign exchange markets.

Mr. Bernstein continues to regard the Dec. 18 Smithsonian agreement on a new pattern of currency exchange rates as a good one. His complaint is that the Group of Ten nations that made the agreement have not followed up on the paragraph of the communiqué that said, among other things:

"It was agreed that attention should be directed to the appropriate monetary means and division of responsibilities for defending stable exchange rates and for insuring a proper degree of convertibility of the dollar." Mr. Bernstein said over the weekend that both private holders of dollars and "third country" central banks—the dozens of smaller countries that hold dollars—continue to have doubts about whether the pattern of exchange rates will be stable and, therefore, whether the dollar will maintain its present value.

Assurance Needed

He believes that this has led to some outright selling of dollars for other currencies or, equally important, decisions by many others to stay invested in strong foreign currencies rather than "convert back" to dollars.

"This is a failure of the Group of Ten, though (the United States) should be taking the lead," he said. "Someone has to take responsibility. Someone has to tend the store."

In his article, Mr. Bernstein described a complex plan by which the dollar would be made convertible into other reserve assets, but with various safeguards so that the United States would not, at least in the short run, lose monetary reserves.

"The important thing," he says now, "is to create the assurance that the new pattern of exchange rates will last for a reasonable period of time, as it inherently should. But this requires that other countries know what can be done with any new dollars they may have to acquire during the period while our balance of payments remains in deficit."

The absence of assurance of some kind of convertibility of "new" dollars, he feels, raises the danger of a new period of floating currencies, as some foreign countries might prefer to let their currencies float rather than acquire dollars without any element of convertibility. If there were some arrangement for convertibility, he believes, the dollars would be readily accepted.

U.K. Retail Sales Rise in December

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Britain's retail trade continued strong in December, the Department of Trade and Industry reported today.

It said the seasonally-adjusted index of the volume of retail trade rose to 107.1 from a revised 106.8 for November. The index has a base of 100 for 1966.

A jump in sales volume by food stores more than offset a decline in sales volume by non-food stores during the month, it said.

New installment credit extended by finance houses and retailers in December totaled a seasonally-adjusted £186 million, down from £198 million the previous month and down from £188 million in October.

For 1971 as a whole, the department said new credit extended totaled a seasonally-adjusted £2,001 billion, up 17 percent from the previous year.

Japan Capital Spending Seen Falling 5 Percent

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's major corporations plan to spend $10.86 billion for plant and equipment in the first half of 1972, down 4.9 percent from the preceding six months, the Economic Planning Agency estimated today.

It made the estimation in a survey conducted last November of 5,398 corporations capitalized at 100 million yen or more. Officials said capital spending "may drop further" since Japan revalued the yen Dec. 19.

One Dollar—

Feb. 7, '72

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.60281	2.603125
Deutsche mark	3.1900	3.2020
Free Fr. Fr.	5.095-.100	5.105-.110
Guilder	3.1815	3.1795
Lira	586.60	586.50
Swiss franc	3.8665-.8685	3.8650-80
Yen	307.70	307.70

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Itoh, ENI Report Trade Tie-Up

The Japanese trading company C. Itoh and the Italian state-run Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) report they have reached agreement on a business tie-up. Itoh officials say the main purpose of the agreement is to expand bilateral transactions and to promote trade with other countries. They note that ENI has excellent contacts in Africa while Itoh is very strong in Southeast Asia. Itoh says that perhaps the most promising field for future cooperation between the two groups is in pipeline construction, particularly in underdeveloped areas. ENI officials say that they have signed an agreement to set up a joint marketing company. No industrial cooperation is planned at the moment, they say. No financial details of the venture were available.

GM to Build Motor-Homes

General Motors says it will enter the motor-home market, confirming rumors to this effect that have circulated for several months in industry circles. GM is the first of the major auto firms to go into the market for complete vehicles. Detroit companies have previously sold chassis to motor home builders, who produced the coachwork and other equipment. Rumors of GM's entry into this field has caused sharp declines in the share prices of motor home builders in past months.

German Firms Eye BP Field

West German companies will share in a British Petroleum (BP) offshore exploration concession in the gulf state of Abu Dhabi if the Bonn government guarantees the scheme financially, government sources report. Deminex, an exploration group owned by a number of German oil companies, says it has agreed in principle to buy a one-fifth stake in the BP share of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. BP owns two-thirds of the concession, and the French state-controlled Cie. Française des Pétroles the rest. Deminex needs government guarantees to buy into the concession and further government insurance against political risks when the three companies increase their investment in Abu Dhabi, as planned, to up to £120 million. BP produces some 30 million tons of crude oil a year from the Abu Dhabi project, and the concession is expected to yield 300 to 350 million tons a year, industrial sources say.

Starrett, National Kinney to Merge

An agreement in principle to merge Starrett Housing Corp. into National Kinney Corp. on a share-for-share basis has been announced by both companies. The merger involves an exchange of stock of approximately $40 million. Starrett is primarily engaged in the development and construction of high-rise housing and modular industrial housing. National Kinney, which was spun off from Kinney Services Inc. last year, provides services to the real estate industry.

Dutch to Join Reactor Project

The Netherlands will join West Germany and Belgium in building a fast-breeding atomic reactor, with Dutch participation costs amounting to 15 percent of the total in the next seven or eight years, Dutch officials report. Germany will pay 70 percent of the costs, the spokesmen say. The need for increasing energy resources and fighting Rhine River pollution, in particular heat pollution, were cited by the spokesmen as reasons for the decision to test a prototype of a fast-breeding reactor.

Despite Decline in Europe

Holland's Top Four Firms Stay Buoyant

ROTTERDAM (AP-DJ).—The European economic decline has hurt the economy of the Netherlands but four major Dutch companies have been mostly unaffected, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

Big business here is so big it counts the Dutch market of limited importance: The country's largest employer, Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, makes only 9 percent of its sales at home. Hence rising Dutch labor costs and poor sales in West Germany have had relatively little impact on profits.

Four companies headquartered in Holland boast combined sales that exceed this country's $31 billion gross national product. They include the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Unilever NV, Philips' and AKZO.

In the third quarter of 1971, latest period for which figures are available, all four increased their sales compared with the like period the year before. Only Unilever, however, managed to increase its net profit.

Surplus of Oil

Royal Dutch Shell officials admit they failed to foresee either the current slowdown in European business or the warm winter. Hence the embarrassing surplus of oil, which is putting pressure on European prices exactly when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is raising petroleum costs. Freight rates for tankers chartered at the top of the market are eating into profits, too. Poor fourth-quarter results seem bound to be repeated in the whole first half of 1972.

Beyond that point, company economists see an upturn in European business, resulting in part from reflationary measures taken by governments that face elections next year in Germany and France, and in part from a more prosperous United States. By the end of the year, they predict, growth rates in Europe will be back on the historical upward trend.

Dutch mutual funds that are the principal stockholders in Royal Dutch Shell find this analysis a trifle sanguine. They say earnings could fall to $4 a share this year, and warn that anything less than that would endanger the dividend because of the company's heavy capital needs.

It is not only that oil production costs are rising. There are also the expensive diversification moves made several years ago, at a time when cash flow seemed ample. Since then, the group has had to borrow heavily from the Eurodollar market, further burdening a balance sheet that has been deteriorating for a decade. Debt currently stands at a historic high of one-quarter of capital employed.

These cautious investors say that the expected European upturn will have to come right on schedule if Royal Dutch Shell is to pass on its higher costs in rising prices and thereby maintain its vitally needed cash flow. Company sources reply that the group has little to worry about on that score, because its sales are spread wide enough for good business in Britain and France to offset an unexpectedly sluggish recovery in Germany and Holland. Indeed, 40 percent of net income is earned in the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere, where results this winter are quite satisfactory.

Philips' also is counting on a second-half upturn in Europe, hopefully in time to lift color television sales in anticipation of the Munich Olympic Games this fall. For all such entertainment goods, incidentally, the sharp upvaluation of the Japanese yen gives the Dutch an edge over some formidable rivals. Sales of professional equipment, which make up 40 percent of Philips' total, might lag behind consumer goods for as much as a year or so. Thus, when the recovery comes, it will be gradual. North American Philips, a U.S. subsidiary, already is contributing improved results to group earnings.

Steep declines in profit last year prompted Philips' to whittle payrolls down by 26,000 persons to 340,000 in a year. Inventories have been cut and capital spending had been curtailed to around $320 million in 1971 and may not exceed $245 million this year. Moreover, investments are being diverted from high-wage countries like Holland to Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

The company's battle to break into the computer industry continues to cost the equivalent of 1 percent of sales. Small computers have been yielding profits since 1970 but it is unlikely that the P-1000 line of general purpose machines will make money within three years.

The erosion of profit margins, which declined from 6.2 percent in 1962 to 1.1 percent in the second quarter last year, seems to have been curbed in the autumn.

Investment Splurge

AKZO makes synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals, coatings, salt and other inorganic chemicals worldwide. Directors ruefully admit they joined in the investment splurge in the fiber industry during the past decade and were caught in the ensuing over-capacity. Startup troubles at several synthetics plants last year hurt, too.

Perhaps owing to its involvement in fibers, AKZO is somewhat less optimistic than the others about the prospect of an early turnaround in Europe. That is one reason why the company is accelerating its drive to expand its successful U.S. operations, which already contribute 25 percent of earnings, compared with 30 percent from West Germany.

Unilever promises to repeat last year's sparkling performance this year. Falling prices of fats and oils, its main raw materials, would have boosted profits even without the currency windfall. Thanks to the latter, Unilever found that it was buying fats in depreciating currencies in order to resell them, after processing into margarine and soap, in countries with upvalued currencies like Germany. Since oil and fat prices still are falling while the monetary settlement has preserved the firm's currency advantage, profits continue to run high in 1972.

France Says Reserves Of Currency Decline

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—French gold and foreign currency reserves declined by 17 million francs in January to 39.317 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It is the first monthly decline since last October and compares with a gain of 1.98 billion francs in December. The ministry attributed the decline to operations on the foreign exchange market last month.

U.S. Output, Orders Seen On Increase

But Survey Says Costs Of Raw Materials Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Business picked up again in January, but there was a sharp increase in the number of companies paying higher prices for raw materials and component parts, according to purchasing executives.

The latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management shows strong gains in both new orders and production during the month. Increases in income orders were reported by 41 percent of those surveyed, up from 29 percent in December, and the highest percentage reporting month-to-month gains in more than four years. Declines were posted by 14 percent in January, down from 17 percent in December.

Production gains were reported by 37 percent of the purchasing agents in January, up from 26 percent in December. About 11 percent reported lower output, compared with 14 percent in December.

But for the second consecutive month, there was a considerable increase in the number of members saying they paid higher prices for raw materials and component parts. Some 65 percent said they encountered price boosts, up from 33 percent in December and only 4 percent in November.

Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	230.14	219.44
Profits (millions)	0.62	a 1.35
Per Share	0.15	—
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	531.36	486.7
Profits (millions)	0.91	a7.13
Per Share	0.22	—

a—Loss.

Babcock & Wilcox

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	264.5	239.7
Profits (millions)	5.65	3.75
Per Share	0.46	0.30
Year		
Revenue (millions)	959.1	826.4
Profits (millions)	20.6	10.02
Per Share	1.07	0.81

Crowell-Collier

Fourth Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	107.21	101.94
Profits (millions)	4.3	1.42
Per Share	0.29	0.09

*Indicated.

Year		
Revenue (millions)	386.61	400.34
Profits (millions)	10.35	7.8
Per Share	0.70	0.52

Honeywell

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970*
Revenue (millions)	578.8	511.1
Profits (millions)	35.31	20.7
Per Share	1.96	1.20
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,946.1	1,921.2
Profits (millions)	65.72	57.46
Per Share	3.70	3.34

*Restated.

Int. Nickel of Canada

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	175.4	252.9
Profits (millions)	7.86	47.93
Per Share	0.11	0.64
Year		
Revenue (millions)	789.2	1,055.8
Profits (millions)	94.2	208.59
Per Share	1.20	2.80

Standard Brands

Fourth Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	330.2	311.7
Profits (millions)	11.99	10.89
Per Share	0.89	0.81

*Indicated.

Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,171.9	1,119.8
Profits (millions)	39.69	37.46
Per Share	2.96	2.80

Japan Signs Pact Limiting Textile Exports to EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market and Japan signed an agreement today limiting Japanese cotton textile exports.

Japan agreed to limit exports in the three years ending Sept. 30, 1973, to a yearly amount 12 percent higher than quotas authorized in 1970, an EEC spokesman said.

The accord covers all products except yarns and replaces separate agreements between EEC countries and Japan. It sets limits of 5,910 tons a year on fabrics and 6,835 tons on finished goods. In return the EEC dropped formal quotas on these products.

In 1970, actual shipments amounted to only 3,804 tons, an EEC source said, well below the old quota. But for certain countries, shipments were closer to previous limits than for others, so the new accord gives Japan more flexibility.

The accord is in the framework of the long-term international agreement on cotton textiles which the EEC has signed with India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Egypt.

Italian Cost of Living Index Up Three Points

ROME, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Italy's wage-related cost of living index rose three points to 178 in the November to January period, following a two-point rise in the previous three months, the Central Statistical Institute said today.

Each point rise in the index causes an automatic 60-billion-lire (about $1 billion) increase in the annual wage costs of industry, commerce and farming. The latest rise is effective from Feb. 1 until April 30. The index is based on June 1956 equalling 100.

Tourism Up in Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Tourists spent a record $305 million in Greece last year, up 48 percent from 1970, the national tourist organization said. The number of tourists rose 40 percent to 2.36 million.

Big Board Prices Drop In New Profit-Taking

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Stock prices retreated today, with numerous glamour issues sharing in the weakness, as volume also fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.71 to 903.97. The turnover of 16.93 million shares, featured by what some analysts described as further profit-taking, compared with the previous session's 17.89 million.

Glamour issues displaying the biggest point losses on the active list were Winnebago Industries, down 4 3/4 to 61 3/8, and Polaroid, down 3 3/4 to 98 3/8.

The weakness in Winnebago, the largest producer of motor homes, followed the weekend announcement that General Motors plans to enter the motor-home market in early 1973, thereby confirming long-rumbling rumors within the industry.

Winnebago ranked as the Big Board's top performer last year, compiling a price gain of 466 percent. The stock, adjusted for splits, sold as low as $2 a share in 1968.

GM eased 1/8 to 80 1/8. Although its entry into the motor home industry could affect other companies, sales from this new source would play a relatively minor role at first within GM's own vast industrial complex.

Adverse Report

Polaroid suffered from an appraisal in Barron's that cited "the likelihood of skimpy earnings, certainly through the first half and possibly through most of 1972."

Union Corp., the volume leader, ran up 2 7/8 to 19 7/8 and set a 1971-72 high in the process. For the second trading day in a row—the stock gained 2 1/4 on Friday—Union ranked as both the best point gainer on the active list and the leading percentage gainer on the entire exchange.

The company has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to test its soft contact lens on human beings.

Despite the generally easier tone of the market, 95 issues posted 1971-72 highs while only a single stock registered a low for this period. There were 670 advances and 775 declines.

Wake of Winnebago

With Winnebago falling sharply in the motor-home field, two leading producers of mobile homes and recreational vehicles also turned downward. Fleetwood Enterprises dropped 1 to 39 7/8, while Skyline Corp. declined 1 1/4 to 55 1/4.

A pair of recent favorites were clipped by profit-taking in brisk trading. International Chemical & Nuclear fell 2 to 33 7/8. Tool Research dropped 2 3/8 to 56 7/8.

Glamour-stock losers included Levitz Furniture, down 3 3/4 to 136, Simplicity Pattern, off 2 to 150, Digital Equipment, down 4 1/2 to 86 3/4, Texas Instruments, down 3 1/2 to 132, and Corning Glass, off 3 1/2 to 219.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange finished slightly lower in active trading. The exchange's price index was off 0.04 at 27.34. Declines outnumbered advances by 566 to 447.

In the OTC market, the NASDAQ industrial index managed to close ahead 0.11 at 128.56. However, of the 2,865 NASDAQ issues traded, 749 declined, 732 rose and 1,339 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Penn Life, 34/4 1/2, unchanged, Union Fidelity Corp., 40/40 1/2, up 5/8, Photon, 13 1/4/13 5/8, up 3/4, and Hardee Fund, 22 3/8/22 3/4, off 3/4.

Turnover on the Amex slipped to 5.5 million shares from 5.8 million Friday.

Turnover in the OTC market dropped to 7.97 million shares from 10.45 million Friday.

On the bond market short-term rates moved substantially lower but intermediate and longer term rates continued higher, particularly toward the end of the day.

NYSE Sees Foreign Buying

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors will sharply increase their holdings of U.S. stocks this year, according to a study by the New York Stock Exchange.

The study predicts foreigners will increase their holdings of U.S. equity securities by a record $3 billion this year. That would be well above the previous record of just over $2 billion set in the 1968 bull market.

The projection is roughly in line with forecasts made in recent months by other private economists. All, of course, are based on a sharp rebound of the U.S. economy which would augur well for equity investments.

Watney Takeover Rumors Denied

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—A spokesman for Liggett & Myers said today it was "absolutely not true" that the company had offered to acquire Watney Mann Ltd. of Britain.

Earlier, Watney Mann stock moved up 8 pence to 186 on the London Stock Exchange on the rumors. A Watney spokesman said no approaches had been received from any would-be bidders.

Meanwhile, Watney revised its takeover offer for International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV) to two Watney shares and 30 pence cash for every three IDV shares, valuing IDV shares at 140 pence each.

Its first offer was 13 of its own shares for 20 IDV shares, which valued each IDV share at 129 pence.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¾	13	AbacusF	.74g	48	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
60	45	ACF Ind	2.40	51	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅞
17½	10½	AcmeClev	.80	x9	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	
64¾	39½	Acme Mkt	2b	42	41½	41⅞	41¼	41¼	—⅜
14¾	12	AdamEx	.79e	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19⅝	9	Ad Mills	.20	31	12¼	12⅜	12	12	—¼
49¼	23⅝	Address	.15e	08	38⅞	38⅞	37½	37⅝	—1
21½	8	Admiral		89	21	21	20½	20½	—⅝
70⅛	45⅝	AetnaLife	1.60	317	59½	59½	58	58½	—1½
13⅝	6½	Aguirre Co		22	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
29½	15	Aileen Inc		524	15⅝	16	15¼	15¼	+½
62⅛	44⅝	Air Prod	.20b	x30	61	61½	61	61½	+⅝
26½	16⅛	Aircoin	.20e	97	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—½
5⅝	2⅝	AJ Industries		96	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4½	
46⅝	31½	Alcoa	1a	26	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝	—¼
18	15¼	Ale Gas	1.18	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
29⅛	14⅝	Alaska Inters		59	23⅝	24	23	23⅝	—⅝
46	19	Albertsc	.32	29	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	
15¼	10½	Albertsons	.24	72	13½	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+½
24¾	15	AlcanAlu	.80	142	19⅝	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
24⅛	12⅝	AlcoStwd	.30	35	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	17½	
41	36⅝	Alcon Lab	.36	66	56¼	56½	54½	54¾	—3¼
31⅝	17⅛	Alexndrs	.80e	1466	17½	18⅝	17⅝	18	+⅝
17⅝	11½	AllLife	.24e	70	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	—⅛
18½	9½	Alleg Cp	.30g	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
32½	16	AllegLudlm	1	19	20⅝	20	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
25⅛	19½	AllegPw	1.36	80	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
25⅛	13⅝	AllenElE	.87f	54	19	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch	1.20	450	32	32⅛	31⅛	31¼	—¾
45	24¼	Alld Main	.45	22	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44½	—⅝
28⅞	15⅝	AllMills	.75	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅝	14⅝	Allied Pd	.60	30	21⅝	31⅝	21¼	21½	
37⅝	24⅛	AlliedStr	1.40	134	32½	33	32½	32¾	+⅝
60	52	AlliedStr	pf 4	218	57	57	57	57	
10	5	Allied Super		247	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
19⅝	10½	AllTech	.05e	124	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14	
29⅝	20½	AllrigtAut	.60	19	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	Alpha P Cem		6	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—½
20	5	Alcoa	1.80	79	41½	41⅝	41	41½	—½
31⅛	24⅝	AmalSug	1.60	3	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅛
16⅛	9⅝	AMABAC	.50	96	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅝
25⅛	19¼	Amer Es	1.20	43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
44⅝	32	Am Es pf	2.60	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	—⅛
71½	35¼	AmHess	.30d	479	47	47½	46⅝	47¼	+⅛
157¼	78½	AmInt	pf3.50	67	105	105⅛	104¼	104¼	+¼
85	53¼	AMrFlfr	.80	7	79⅝	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—½
44	31⅝	Am AirFin		1016	43⅝	44½	43⅝	43⅝	+¼
25	10	ABaker	.05e	19	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
49⅝	37	ABrnds	2.29	72	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	
25	8⅝	AmBdcst	1.20	203	38½	53½	57½	57½	—⅝
47	20¼	AmBldgM	.25	22	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅛
45⅝	29⅝	Am Can	3.50	91	22½	33⅝	33⅝	33½	
29½	24⅝	A Cas	pf1.75	2	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
10⅝	5½	Am Cem	.33f	62	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	23⅛	A Chain	1.40	10	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅝
26¼	19⅝	ACrySug	1.40	36	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+½
62½	55¼	ACrys	pf4.50	250	59½	59½	59½	59½	+1¼
57⅝	34¼	A Cyan	1.25	338	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	35	+⅜
61¼	28¼	ADistTel	.40g	94	62½	63¼	62	63¼	+1⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Am DualVest		15	9⅛	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+½
14⅝	11⅝	ADuV1	pf.84g	5	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
30⅝	25¼	AmElPw	1.74	547	30½	22½	29½	29½	—⅝
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp	Ind	189	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
62	30⅝	Am Exp	pf	x140	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
23⅛	16¼	Am Fin	1.10	22	19	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—⅝
21½	17⅝	AmFin	pf1.50						
		2		z1390	19½	20	19⅝	19⅝	+½
28	24⅞	A GenBd	.23e	108	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+¼
25	16	A Genins	.52	x174	19⅝	20	19½	20	+⅛
35⅝	27⅝	A Gas	pf1.80	x21	32⅝	32¼	32½	32⅝	+½
14½	8⅞	Am Hosp	.40	313	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
94¼	70	A Home	1.27	x58	93½	93½	91½	92½	—⅝
140⅝	104⅝	A Home	pf 3	1	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	—½
41½	30⅝	Am Hosp	.26	115	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40	
19⅝	9	AmInvest	.12e	x89	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14	+¼
42⅝	23⅝	A Medical	.12	131	41⅞	42½	41⅝	41⅞	—¼
24⅛	14¼	A Medicrd	.10	108	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
37⅝	25¼	A MtlCtx	1.40	138	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+¼
106⅝	79	AMCS	pf5.25	3	99	99	99	99	+¼
9	5⅞	Am Motors		247	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
43¼	34⅝	ANatGas	2.20	81	39	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
71¼	41⅝	ARasDv	.16g	118	71⅝	71⅝	69	69	—1⅝
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat	.72	8	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅝
43	24	Am Ship	.60b	57	42⅝	43½	42⅝	43	+¼
28⅝	16⅝	ASmelt	R 1.20	199	31⅞	31⅞	21⅝	21½	—¼
53⅞	31⅝	AmSoAir	.70	107	45⅛	46½	45⅝	46⅝	+1
		AmSAfr	fn.70	8	42	42	41	41	
32¼	12	Am Stand	.40	500	14½	16¼	15½	15⅝	—⅝
91	66	A Std	pf4.75	22	65⅝	65⅝	64½	64½	—⅝
34⅛	22½	Am Sterll	.52	36	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝	—½
12¼	6	AT&T	wi	293	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	—½
53⅞	49⅝	Am T&T	2.60	966	45⅝	45⅝	45	45¼	—½
61⅝	54	Am T&T	pf 4	196	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	—½
17	13	AWatWk	.60	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	+½
18	15½	AW pref	1.25	260	17	17	17	17	
24½	20⅝	AW 4.1pf	1.43	z300	22¼	22½	22	22	—½
23	13⅝	Ameron	.60	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	+¼
21⅞	14¼	Ametek	.60a	115	21¼	21½	20⅝	21	—⅜
57⅞	37⅝	AMF Inc	1	332	56½	56½	53½	54½	—1⅜
39⅝	30⅝	Amfac	.60	94	36	36⅛	35⅝	36	+¼
78	54	AMP Inc	.65	9	77½	77½	76⅝	76⅝	—⅝
10⅝	5⅞	AmPgPgh	.39e	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	
25⅛	18	Ampex	Corp	341	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	—⅜
41	16½	Amrep	Corp	99	25⅝	26½	25⅝	25¾	—⅛
45	32¼	Amstar	1.70	73	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+¼
62⅝	47½	Amstr	pf2.65	3	50	50½	50	50½	+1
10⅛	8	Amstar	pf.68	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—½
43⅝	29½	Amsted	2	49	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	+½
9⅝	6⅝	Amtel	.20	49	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
23⅝	11½	Anaconda		135	16½	16¼	16½	16⅝	
40	25¼	Anch Hock	1	40	34	34½	34	34¼	+¼
22	11⅞	Ancora	.48b	6	14	14	14	14	—¼
51	36½	Ard Clay	1.20	32	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	—1¼
19¼	11½	ApacheCp	.25	136	19⅝	19½	18⅞	19½	
36⅝	18⅝	Apco Oil	.92f	237	20	20½	20	20½	+½

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	8½	Apeco Cp	.16	389	12⅝	12⅝	13	12⅝	—¼
25⅝	16⅝	APL Corp		21	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	APL pf	B.50	2	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
18⅝	7⅞	Applied Mag		67	14	14⅛	13⅝	14	—⅛
167	117	ARA Svc	1.18	35	164	163	163½	163½	—⅝
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.14g	39	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	—¼
48⅝	32	Arch Dan	1	8	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+½
45½	17⅝	Arctic Entrp		128	29⅝	30½	28⅛	28½	—1⅝
25	17⅝	Artz PSv	1.08	30	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
13	3⅝	Arigus D Str		57	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
22⅞	9⅞	Arlen RlyDv	.634	21⅞	22	21½	21⅞	—½	
23⅛	15¼	Armco Stl	1	x134	23⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
30⅝	26½	Armc pf	2.18	9	30	30½	29⅞	30⅛	+⅜
73¼	54	Armr pf	4.75	220	64	64	64	64	+½
45⅞	31½	Armst Ck	.80	569	39¼	39¼	38¼	39⅛	—⅜
45	33¼	Arm Ru	1.60	32	44½	44½	43⅞	44	—⅛
24¼	16⅞	Aro Corp	.90	1	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅛
41	25	Arvin Ind	1	24	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼	—⅜
38⅛	19	Ashld Oil	1.20	293	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	+½
57	43⅝	AshlO pf	2.40	2	54	54	54	54	+2½
10⅝	6⅝	Assd Brew		37	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
59⅝	40	AsdDGd	1.25	x154	54½	54¼	53	53	—1½
35	24¼	Assd Spg	1.20	6	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
14⅝	7½	Assd Transp		5	18⅛	10¼	10¼	10¼	—⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Athlone	.10e	10	13	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.40	21	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
100	87¼	AtlCE	pf6.87	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1¼
	73¼	57⅝	Atl Richfld	2	x68	69½	70½	68⅝	69	+½
x101¼	96½	Atl Rich	pf 3.50	x4	117½	118⅝	117½	117½	—½
58⅝	45¼	AtlRch	pf2.80	x58	54⅝	55½	54⅝	54⅝	+⅝
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp		95	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
14¼	7½	ATOInc	.12	138	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
86	43⅝	Autom Data		43	85	85¼	83	283⅝	—2
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind		83	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
19½	12⅛	Avco Corp		668	19½	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+1
5⅞	3¼	Avco Cp	wi	426	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅝
50¼	37¼	Avco	pf3.50	66	49⅞	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝	+⅝
38½	24	Avery Pd	.24	290	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅝	+1⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	.22g	562	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+¼
112	82½	Avon Pd	1.20	318	106	106⅞	105⅝	106	+½
34	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	22	BabckW	.50	275	33	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+½
46	25⅝	BakrOilT	.70	1	34¼	34⅝	34½	34½	—⅝
34⅝	28	Balt GE	1.89	152	31½	31½	30	31½	—⅝
72½	59⅝	Balt pf	B4.50	x150	67	67	66¼	66½	—1½
15	7½	Bangor Punt		66	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+½
26½	19	BangP pf	3	4	26½	26½	26½	26½	+¼
19⅝	14⅝	Bang pf	1.25	7	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼	+½
39	25⅝	Barber oil	1.34	11	27⅝	30	27⅝	30	
52	36½	Bank of N Y	3	11	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39½	+¼
72¼	49½	Bank Tr	2.84	84	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅝	—⅝
55¼	40	BarbOil	.81f	9	46¼	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+½
67	44	Bard CR	.25a	13	66¼	66¼	65½	66¼	—¼
14⅝	7¼	Basic Inc	.40	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
19⅝	9	Bales Mfg		18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	Bales Mf	pf 1	8	18½	18½	18½	18½	
38½	31⅞	Balt Ind		49	38	38	37¼	37½	—½
194⅝	146	BauschLb	.60	200	183	184⅝	180½	181¼	
39½	25½	Baxt Lab	.11	380	38½	38⅝	35⅝	37⅝	—1⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Bayk Cig	.50	10	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	
40⅝	25	Bearings	.52	x7	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	—½
47½	34⅝	BeatFds	1.16	161	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47¼	
49	26⅝	Beckman	.50	48	46⅝	49	46⅝	48⅝	—1⅝
47	12	Beech Cr	.30	648	48⅝	48⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
31⅝	12	BeechAr	.60b	198	21½	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+⅞
13¼	7⅝	Belco Pet	.50	49	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½	+⅛
29¼	20⅝	Belden	1.20	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
23¼	18	BeldHem	.64f	29	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
61¼	32½	Bell How	.40	57	60	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	+⅝
22⅝	17	Bell Tel	.80	20	20	20	20	20	+⅛
46⅝	25½	Bendix	1.60	236	45⅝	46½	45½	45⅝	+⅝
70	40¼	Bendix	pf 3	8	66⅝	69¼	68⅝	69	+1¼
44½	41⅝	Benefi Co		267	41⅝	41⅝	41	41	—½
201	154	Benefi	pf5.50	1	183	183	183	183	—3
101	86½	Benefi	pf4.30	30	96	96	94	94	—3
26⅛	31	Benfi	Spf 2.50	240	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
10	4⅝	Beneficial		60	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	—¼
		Benguet	fn	3	8	8	8	8	
18⅝	7⅝	Berkey Pho		310	18⅝	18½	17⅝	17½	—½
32⅝	20¼	Berg Shr	wt	21	31½	31½	30¼	31⅝	—⅝
43	635½	Bib Three	.52	13	42⅝	43½	42½	43½	+½
90	56	BlackDeckr	1	92	91	91	88⅝	89⅝	+½
24⅝	13	BlairJohn	.48	22	19⅝	22½	19⅝	20½	+⅝
28⅛	20⅝	Bliss Laug	1	17	22½	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+⅝
40⅝	25	Block HR	.64	162	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	—½
46½	29½	Blue Bell	.60	x100	46⅛	47⅝	46⅛	47⅝	+2
31¼	21⅛	Bobbie Brks		77	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
26½	13½	Boeing Co	.40	303	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
49⅞	15	BoisCas	.25b	560	16⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19	+½
16½	8	Bond Ind		10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	?
33	19½	BookMch	1.20	61	32⅝	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
30⅝	23½	Borden	1.20	85	27	27¼	26⅝	27	+¼
32½	23⅝	BorgWar	1.25	103	30	30⅝	30	22	
7¼	4⅝	Barmans		30	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
40⅞	34⅞	BosEdis	2.36	34	38	38¼	37¼	37¼	—1¼
115¼	105	Bos Ed	pf8.88	z290	113	113	113	113	
17⅝	9⅞	Bourns Inc		16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
17	8⅛	BrandAir	.39f	720	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅝
37	29¼	BrigssS	1.20	27	34⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
70⅝	55	Brist My	1.20	1711	61⅞	61⅞	60½	60½	—⅝
60	40	BristMy	pf 2	30	47½	47½	46¼	46⅝	—⅝
15⅝	10¼	Brit Pet	.40g	62	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale	1	31	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—¼
39½	43½	BdwyHtel	pf 2	12	54¼	54½	54	54	—½
39⅛	21	BrkwySta	.70	49	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
27⅝	23⅝	BrlynUG	1.72	22	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
11⅝	4⅞	Brown Co		30	9¼	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
42	225	BrwnGp	1.50	14	38½	38½	38⅝	38⅝	+½
16⅛	10	BwnShrp	.20	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅝
22⅝	2⅝	BrwnFerr	.84	79	23⅝	28⅝	23½	28¼	+⅝
44⅝	18⅝	Brunswck	.16	74	44⅛	44½	43⅝	43⅝	
32½	23⅝	BrkwyEr	1.20	x56	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅝
17⅝	10¼	Budd Co	6	53	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—⅝
65	52	Budd Co	pf 5	2100	64½	64½	64½	64½	+⅝
7⅝	6⅝	BudsF	pf .60	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	+½

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	6	Budget Ind		18	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅞
44	31½	BuffForg	1.20	18	35⅝	36	35¼	35½	—¾
27⅝	15⅝	BulovaW	.60	19	17½	17½	17½	17½	+½
17¼	5⅝	Bunkr Ramo		177	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
51¼	22¼	BunkR	pf1.50	17	33½	33½	33	33	—¾
49¾	27¼	Burl Ind	1.40	24	37½	37¼	37½	37¼	
57	33½	BurlNor	1.50	270	44¾	44¾	43⅝	43½	—1¼
9⅝	6⅝	BurlNor	pf.55	18	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
29¾	18¼	Burndy	.70	x3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
139⅞	104½	Burrghs	.60	127	156¼	156¼	154¼	155½	—⅞
15¼	10⅛	Bush Univ		12	12½	12½	12⅛	12½	—⅛

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—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	37	Cabot Cp	.70	30	41⅝	41½	40½	40½	—⅞
13⅝	5⅝	Cadence Ind		18	9	9½	9	9½	+½
8	3⅝	Caesars Wrld		183	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅝
10g5	6⅛	Cal Finanl		21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	7	Callahn Mng		39	11¼	11⅛	11½	11¼	
35	18¼	CampRLK	.45	90	27⅝	29¼	27⅝	28⅞	+⅞
36	25¼	Camp Rp	1.16	50	30⅝	30⅝	30	22½	—¼
9	5⅞	Cdn Brew	.40	22	8	8½	8	8	
15g4	11⅝	Cdn Pacif	.68	81	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19½	14⅝	CanaIR	1.10	12	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	—½
53½	39	Cap C Bcstg		51	52⅝	52⅝	52	52	—¼
44½	37½	CapHold	.44	430	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	+1½
79⅝	46¼	Carbrun	1.50	x15	63	63	62	62	—⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Carlisle	.60	28	22½	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
86	60½	CaroC&Oh	5	z120	83½	83½	82½	82½	—1½
19¼	14½	Caro Frgt	.36	170	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅝
29⅝	22¼	Caro PLJ	1.44	121	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅝
24⅝	15¼	Carp Tec	1.20	59	21	21⅝	21	21⅛	+½
49¼	32	CarrierCp	.60	27	48½	49	48¼	48¼	—⅝
17⅞	14⅝	CarrGnl	.75e	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
22½	12¼	CartWal	.40a	155	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+⅝
27	13⅝	CastleCk	.60	73	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+½
55⅝	38¼	CaterTr	1.40	155	49½	49½	48⅝	49	—⅝
7½	4⅛	CCI Corp		317	6⅞	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+¼
24¼	15¼	CCI Co	pf	7	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	+½
34	18	CecoCorp	.94	13	33	33⅝	33	33	
79⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp	2	72	68⅝	69⅛	68½	69	
64⅝	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	4	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+⅝
51½	33	Cenco Inc	.30	120	51⅝	53⅝	51⅝	52¼	+1¼
35⅝	28¼	Centex Cp		10	29½	29½	29½	29½	
27	20¼	Cen Hud	1.48	14	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
23¼	23¼	CentlLil	1.54	27	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅝	17½	CentIPS	1.20	26	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
47⅝	31½	CenLaE	1.04	26	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23	+⅛
21¼	16¼	CenMPw	1.20	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
21⅝	22⅝	CenSoW

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1971-72— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	19	MinnPLt 1.30	11	22¼	22¼	21⅛	21⅝— ½	
[illegible]	30⅞	MissnEqu .20	96	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅞+ ¼	
[illegible]	12	MissRiv .20d	53	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛	
[illegible]	62	MoPac A 5	7	72¾	72⅞	72½	72⅞— ⅛	
[illegible]	25¼	MP Cem 1.60	14	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼— ¼	
[illegible]	17	MoPubS .80b	26	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+ ¼	
[illegible]	45⅝	MobilOil 2.60	234	52⅝	52½	52⅛	52½+ ⅜	
[illegible]	½	Mobas 1.10	13	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
[illegible]	19⅝	MohkRub 1b	12	23	23¼	23	23¼	
[illegible]	10	Molybden	41	14⅝	14½	13½	14½— ⅛	
[illegible]	23¼	Molyb pf2.50	2	29½	29½	29	29	
[illegible]	17	Monarch .40	2	19	19	19	19	
[illegible]	8½	Monogrm Ind	180	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛	
[illegible]	31⅜	MonroEq .40	141	40¼	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—1¼	
[illegible]	32⅞	Monsant 1.80	430	49⅞	50⅞	49⅞	50⅜+ ⅞	
[illegible]	30⅝	MontDUt 1.88	15	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞+ ¼	
[illegible]	26⅝	MontPw 1.68	44	31¼	31½	30½	30½— ⅝	
[illegible]	16⅝	MONY 1.01g	139	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
[illegible]	10½	Moor McCor	49	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝— ½	
[illegible]	61½	MorganJ 2.80	178	75	75½	75	75⅝+ ⅝	
[illegible]	13½	MorseSh .35	72	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16 + ⅜	
[illegible]	21⅝	MtnT&A .54e	61	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23	
[illegible]	23	MortNor .80	121	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½— ⅞	
[illegible]	51½	Motorola .40	90	92⅞	92⅞	92	92 — ⅜	
[illegible]	34⅝	MtFuelS 1.80	17	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝— ¼	
[illegible]	20⅝	MtStaTT 1.36	68	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛—	
[illegible]	12⅞	MSL Ind	82	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛	
[illegible]	6⅝	Munford .24	105	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝+ ½	
[illegible]	6⅞	Munfrd pf.40	9	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅜	
[illegible]	19⅝	Munsingwr 1	13	33½	33½	33¼	33¼— ½	
[illegible]	22¼	MrphyCo 1.20	66	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	
[illegible]	5⅝	Murphy Ind	41	9¼	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ¼	
[illegible]	24⅝	MurphOil .60	19	33¾	34	33¼	33¼— ¼	
[illegible]	84½	MurpO pf5.20	1	98	98	98	98 —1	
[illegible]	15⅝	MurryOh .60	10	39	39¼	38½	38½— ⅞	
[illegible]	28⅝	MyersL .80a	23	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34¼— ⅛	

N

—1971-72— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	40⅝	Nabisco 2.20	68	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58⅜+1	
[illegible]	42⅛	NalcoCh .80	28	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58⅛	
[illegible]	18¾	Narco Sci .60	58	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝+ ⅛	
[illegible]	28⅝	NashuaCp .48	35	53⅞	54½	53⅜	53⅜+ ⅛	
[illegible]	16⅝	Nat Airline	177	38¼	40	38¼	39½+1¾	
9	10⅝	NatAvia .32e	53	29	29	28¼	28½— ½	
[illegible]	13⅝	NatCan .45	145	16	16	15⅞	16 + ⅛	
[illegible]	28⅝	NCanpf 1.50	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
[illegible]	23⅞	NatCashR .72	243	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32¼— ¼	
[illegible]	36¼	NatChem .30	24	59	59½	59	59¼+ ¾	
[illegible]	18⅜	NatCityL .90	3	26	26⅛	26	26⅛+ ⅛	
[illegible]	12	Nat Distil .90	116	17	17	16⅜	17 — ⅛	
[illegible]	30	NDist pf 2.25	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛— ½	
[illegible]	22½	Nat Fuel 1.74	19	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
[illegible]	15⅝	NatGenl .20	81	29¼	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞— ⅜	
[illegible]	17⅝	NatGyp 1.05	84	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
[illegible]	47⅝	NGyp pf4.50	z10	72	72	72	72	
[illegible]	24⅞	NHome .05e	555	28½	29	28⅝	28⅝+ ⅜	
[illegible]	5½	Nat Indust	66	8⅜	8⅝	8½	8⅜— ⅛	
[illegible]	10	NatInd pf.60	1	13½	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛	
[illegible]	11⅝	NatInd pf1.25	18	15¾	15¾	15½	16⅛— ¼	
[illegible]	30⅝	NPrest 1.10a	17	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
[illegible]	21⅛	NatSvcIn .68	19	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26¼— ⅛	
[illegible]	31⅛	NatStand .75	30	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37 +	
[illegible]	25½	NStarch .645	x11	41½	42	41½	42 +1¼	
[illegible]	25½	NatSteel 2.50	20	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞— ⅛	

O

—1971-72— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13½	8⅝	Oak Elect .16	24	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13 — ⅛	
22¼	14	Oakite Pd .80	20	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝— ¼	
22⅛	9⅞	OccidPet .50	2964	14	14⅛	13⅝	14 + ⅜	
70¼	47½	OccidPet pf 4	22	52	53	52	52⅞+ ⅛	
79⅝	37½	OccidP pf3.60	164	48½	49¼	48⅜	48¼+1¼	
40½	23	OccidP pf2.16	20	28⅝	29⅞	28⅝	29⅞+1⅛	
23	11½	OgdenCp .15e	65	17½	17⅝	17¼	17½— ⅛	
24¼	25¼	Ogden pf1.87	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+ ⅛	
27⅞	21½	OhioEdis 1.54	73	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛— ½	
61	52	Oh Ed pf 3.90	z30	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	55¼+ ¼	
26¼	23	Okla GE 1.28	20	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛	
13½	11⅛	OklaGE pf.80	z10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+ ⅛	
24	19⅝	OklaNGs 1.24	22	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾— ¼	
26	14⅝	Olin Corp .88	174	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝+ ¼	
17½	10	Omarkin .62f	76	13	13⅛	12⅞	12 + ⅛	
33⅝	15⅝	OneidaLt .70	78	17⅝	17⅞	17¾	17⅝— ¼	
23⅝	12⅝	Opelika 1	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛	
22½	16⅝	OrangeR 1.20	36	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞— ⅛	
46⅝	34½	Otis Elev 2	28	40⅝	40⅞	40½	40½— ¼	
53⅝	27¼	Outbd Mar 1	72	51⅝	51⅛	50½	51 —1	
22	13⅝	Outlet Co .60	19	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛	
35¼	26⅝	OvernilTr .60	23	36½	36½	36¼	36½— ½	
57⅝	38⅝	Owen Cng .78	10	54½	54½	53½	53⅞— ⅜	
46⅝	41	Owen Ill 1.35	168	46⅝	46⅝	44⅞	45⅛—1	
109½	75⅝	OwenIl pf4.75	6	88¼	88¼	87¼	88¼+1	
29½	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	8	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+ ¼	

P-Q

—1971-72— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	28⅝	PacGEl 1.64	172	30½	30⅛	30	30 — ⅛	
29⅝	22½	Pac Lig 1.60	75	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞+ ⅛	
36	24⅝	PacPetrol .40	95	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31½+ ⅜	
25⅞	20½	PacPwL 1.44	33	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛	
33⅝	19⅛	Pac Swst Air	80	27⅝	28	26⅞	27⅞— ¼	
22½	16½	Pac T&T 1.20	55	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z230	1	91	91	91 — ⅜	
13½	9⅝	Pac Tin .60a	16	12½	12½	12¼	12¼— ⅛	
16⅝	8	PalmBch .25	41	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+ ¼	
15⅝	8⅛	PanAm Sul	44	11¼	11⅛	11	11	
20¼	9⅝	PanAm WAir	679	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	16⅛	
40⅝	29⅝	Panh EP 1.80	77	32⅝	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞— ⅜	
49⅝	30½	Papercft .60b	48	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33½—1¼	
24⅝	15⅝	Pargas .84	43	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
49½	32⅝	ParkHan 1.50	2	48	48	48	48	
26¼	15⅝	Park Pen .60	6	25½	25½	25¼	25¼— ⅜	
49⅝	24	Peabody Gal	101	46½	46½	45¼	45¼— ⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Penn Cent	119	5	5⅛	5	5	
14	8½	PennDix .03d	22	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝— ¼	
25⅛	13½	Penn Fruit	23	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅜+ ½	
77½	54⅝	Penney 1.04	73	69⅝	70⅝	69½	69½— ⅜	
26⅞	21⅝	PaPwLt 1.60	68	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅛	
112	106	Pa PLt pf8.70	z170	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾+ ⅜	
114¾	103	Pa PLt pf8.60	z50	1	111	111	111 — ¼	
110½	99½	Pa PLt pf8.40	z50	100	100	108	108 — ½	
69¾	56	Pa PLt px4.50	z310	64¼	64¼	64⅛	64¼+ ⅛	
48	55	Pa PLt pf4.40	z20	63½	63½	63½	63½+ ½	
33⅝	20⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	145	25⅝	26	25⅝	26 + ⅜	
56¼	41¼	Penwlt pf2.50	3	47½	47½	47½	47½+ ½	
30½	22¼	Penwlt pf1.60	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
39	18	PennzUo .80	564	19⅝	20	19⅛	19⅝— ⅜	
56	26	Penz U pf1.33	145	28⅝	28¾	27⅝	27¾—1	
28⅞	19⅝	PeopDrg 1.10	2	27	27¼	27	27¼+ ¼	
39⅝	30⅛	PeopGas 2.16	22	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+ ⅛	
72⅝	52⅝	PepsiCo 1	144	72½	72½	72	72⅛	
60½	29	PerkElmr .42	98	61	61⅜	61	61⅜+1⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements ased on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.27⅞	.29¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.44	.53½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.19⅝	.16⅝
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	138 00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry. Phila. ton.	79.50	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	37-38	41-42
Lead spot lb.	.14½	.13½
Copper elec. lb.	.00½-.50½	.50⅝
Tin (Straits) lb.	1.71½	1.62⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.17	.16
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.52½	1.62
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	396.5	395.9

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 7, '72

World sugar No. 11: March 8.70, May [illegible]-81, July 8.76-78, Sept. 8.67, Oct. 8.60, March '73 7.92, May '73 7.87 b, July '73 [illegible]3 n.

Wool: May 52.1 b, July 51.2 b, Oct. [illegible], Dec. 52.4 b.

Cocoa: March 24.98, May 26.35, July [illegible].63, Sept. 26.06, Dec. 26.48, March '73 [illegible].98.

Copper: March 49.70, May 50.35, July [illegible].85, Sept. 51.35, Dec. 51.90, March '73 [illegible].20.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): March 58.55, May 58.75, July 59.00, Sept. [illegible].45, Nov. 57.10, Jan. '73 50.40, March [illegible] 50.15, May '73 50.05 b.

Potatoes: March 3.02, April 3.26, May [illegible].85, July 3.94.

Silver: March 152.50, May 154.50, July [illegible]6.30, Sept. 150.10, Dec. 160.70, Jan. '73 161.50, March '73 163.40, May '73 165.20. (a) asked, (b) bid, (n) nominal.

New Highs and Lows

NE HIGHS-95

[illegible]m Airlin
[illegible]m Dist Tel
[illegible]mRsh Dev
[illegible]m Shipbdg
[illegible]mated
[illegible]pache Cp
[illegible]vco Corp
[illegible]vco Cp wt
[illegible]vcoCp pf
[illegible]est Food
[illegible]ech Airc
[illegible]g Three
[illegible]ack Deck
[illegible]ue Bell
[illegible]ook Mnth
[illegible]aro FrgtC
[illegible]nco Ins
[illegible]ocaBtg NY
[illegible]akco Ind
[illegible]BS
[illegible]omEd Bwt
[illegible]anFds pf A
[illegible]on Leasing
[illegible]opalCp wi
[illegible]ox Bdcst
[illegible]rouse Hind
[illegible]art Ind
[illegible]eere Co
[illegible]ymo Ind
[illegible]ast Kodak
[illegible]merson El
[illegible]stNCtyCp
For McKess
Gilbert Flex
GlobesUnion
Green Shoe
HCA Ind
Health-tex
Hoff Elect
Holiday Inn
HolidayIn A
Honeywell
Host Intl
Hought Miff
Howrd John
Ideal Bas pf
IntChm Nuc
ITE Imperl
Johnsn John
Koppers Co
Leaseway
Lionel Corp
Longs Drug
Maytag
McDonnD
Nabisco
Nashua Cp
Nat Airlines
Nat Chemsh
Nat Starch
Norris Ind
Nwst Airl
Nort Simon
NortSim pf
PepsiCo
Perkin Elm
Petrie Str
PotEl 4.04pf
Proct Gamb
Quaker Oat
RCA cv4pf
Riviana Fds
Rockwl Mfg
Scot Lad Fd
Smith Intl
Smith KFr
Sony Corp
Std Prudntl
Stanley Wks
Sun Chem
Sunbeam
Taft Brdcsz
Thom Betts
Thom Ind
TrnWAir pf
UMC Ind
Union Corp
US Freight
US Leasing
Upjohn Co
Warner Co
Warn Lam
Watkins Jhn
Wstn AirLin

NEW LOWS-1

Benell Cp

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U.S. Commodity Prices

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chge
March	37.00	38.00	37.03	38.00+117	
May	36.85	37.65	36.75	37.65+104	
July	36.52	37.08	36.52	37.08+ 76	
Oct.	33.86	34.05	33.82	34.05+ 32	
Dec.	32.53	32.68	32.61	32.65+ 15	
March	32.75	32.82	32.65	32.80+ 20	
May	32.96	32.96	32.96	x32.96+ 5	
July				x33.00+ 5	

x—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.59⅝	1.60⅝	1.59⅝	1.60⅝	1.59½
May	1.51⅜	1.52¼	1.51½	1.50¼	1.51⅛
Jul	1.41	1.41½	1.41	1.41¼	1.41⅛
Sep	1.43¼	1.43½	1.43	1.40⅝	1.43
Dec	1.47½	1.47⅝	1.47½	1.47⅝	1.47⅜
CORN					
Mar	1.20⅞	1.20⅞	1.20½	1.20½	1.20⅝
May	1.24½	1.24⅝	1.23⅞	1.24	1.24½
Jul	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.26¼	1.26¼	1.27
Sep	1.27⅝	1.27⅞	1.26⅝	1.26⅝	1.27¼
Dec	1.25⅝	1.25⅞	1.24⅞	1.24⅞	1.25¼
Mar	1.29⅝	1.29⅝	1.28½	1.28⅞	1.29⅜
SOYBEANS					
Mar	3.17	3.17½	3.15⅝	3.16⅝	3.17⅝
May	3.21¾	3.22	3.20¾	3.21⅜	3.22
Jul	3.24⅝	3.25	3.23½	3.24½	3.24¼
Aug	3.23⅝	3.24¼	3.22¾	3.23⅝	3.24⅝
Sep	3.10	3.10½	3.09¼	3.09⅝	3.11¼
Nov	3.00½	3.01½	2.99¾	3.00⅝	3.01⅝
Jan	3.04¾	3.05¼	3.03⅞	3.05	3.06
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.16	11.18	11.08	11.08	11.16
May	11.26	11.29	11.19	11.20	11.27
Jul	11.36	11.36	11.24	11.31	11.38
Aug	11.32	11.35	11.24	a11.21	11.36
Sep	11.21	11.26	11.07	11.21	11.26
Oct	10.85	10.89	10.84	10.85	10.93
Nov	10.76	10.78	10.75	10.75	10.80
Dec	10.76	10.76	10.74	10.74	10.78
Jan	—	—	—	b10.64	10.70
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	85.50	85.50	85.05	85.25	85.50
May	86.90	86.90	86.50	86.40	86.95
Jul	88.15	88.15	87.60	87.85	88.20
Aug	87.50	87.50	87.10	a87.10	87.50
Sep	85.10	85.25	85.10	b85.20	85.20

b-Bid; a-Asked. n-Nominal.

SILVER					
Feb	1.53.5	1.53.5	1.52.7	1.52.7	1.51.6
Apr	1.55.5	1.55.5	1.54.0	1.54.2	1.53.3
Jun	1.57.2	1.57.2	1.55.7	1.55.8	1.55.1
Aug	1.58.8	1.58.8	1.57.6	1.57.6	1.56.9
Oct	1.60.3	1.60.3	1.59.4	1.59.4	1.58.6
Dec	1.62.1	1.62.3	1.61.2	1.61.2	1.60.7
Feb	1.64.0	1.64.0	1.63.0	1.63.0	1.62.4
Apr	1.65.5	1.65.7	1.64.8	1.64.8	1.64.2

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	36.92	37.10	36.80	37.07	36.60
Apr.	35.10	35.25	35.00	35.25	34.90
Jun	34.20	34.30	34.10	34.20	33.92
Aug	33.70	33.75	33.50	33.75	33.30
Oct	32.92	33.00	32.77	33.00	32.60
Dec	32.52	32.70	32.52	32.70	b32.42
Feb	32.50	b32.76	32.50	32.67	32.32

Sales: Feb 1998; Apr 1772; Jun 697; Aug 334; Oct 98; Dec 84; Feb 11.

LIVE HOGS					
Feb	27.95	28.00	27.75	27.80	27.55
Apr	26.70	26.70	26.42	26.45	26.25
Jun	28.80	28.10	27.90	28.00	27.90
Jul	28.00	28.16	27.90	28.05	27.29
Aug	27.15	27.22	27.07	27.16	27.00
Oct	25.00	25.05	a24.92	a24.92	24.90
Dec	b24.05	24.25	24.02	24.10	24.00

Sales: Feb 152; Apr 3290 Jun 240; Jul 338; Aug 33; Oct 11; Dec 89.

SHELL EGGS					
Feb	$k27.25	28.00	27.20	27.40	27.10
Mar	31.45	31.45	30.90	31.15	31.25
Apr	30.80	30.80	30.65	30.65	30.80
May	31.30	31.30	30.95	31.10	31.20
Jun	—	—	—	n32.00	n32.00
Jul	—	—	—	n34.00	n34.00
Aug	—	—	—	n35.00	n35.60
Sep	38.30	b37.35	38.25	38.25	b38.30
Oct	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.50
Dec	39.00	39.00	37.00	37.00	30.00

Sales: Feb 190; Mar 423; Apr 7 May 36; Jun 0; Jul 0; Aug 0; Sep 6; Oct 1; Dec 1.

Sales: May 32.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	41.00	41.10	40.50	40.77	40.20
Mar	39.85	40.17	39.55	39.95	39.35
May	40.35	40.42	39.80	40.15	39.77
Jul	39.32	39.35	38.72	38.90	38.87
Aug	37.30	37.50	36.87	37.20	37.10
Feb	35.50	35.50	35.00	35.00	35.35
Mar	34.95	34.95	a34.80	a34.80	b35.16

Sales: Feb 1761; Mar 2179; May 1256; Jul 1103; Aug 460; Feb 12; Mar 1.

Open Interest: Feb 2785; Mar 3780; May 3090; Jul 4669; Aug 1209; Feb 158; Mar 14.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

Feb. 7, '72

Most Actives—New York

Union Corp	425,600	19⅞	+2⅞
Occiden Pet	296,400	14	+ ⅜
IntChm Nuc	186,000	33⅞	—2
US FidelGty	176,100	42⅛	—1⅜
Brisz Myer	171,100	60½	— ⅞
Tool Resrch	158,000	56⅞	—2⅜
RCA	150,400	40⅝	+1
Alexandrs	146,000	18	+ ⅜
Gillette Co	142,200	39⅝	— ½
Gulf Oil	142,100	26⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	139,900	59¼	—2
Winnebego	111,500	61⅛	—4⅜
Polaroid	110,600	98⅝	—3⅜
Am Airlin	101,800	43¾	+ ½
Newberry	100,300	21⅛	+ ¼

Volume, all stocks: 16,990,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 2,567,300 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 15.1 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $42.58.
New 1971-'72 highs 95; lows 1.
Issues traded in: 1,769.
Advances: 670; declines: 775; unchanged: 324.
N.Y. stock index: 58.07 —0.19; industrials: 62.74 —0.20; transportation: 52.47 —0.13; utility: 38.90 —0.14; finance: 73.83 —0.30.

Most Actives—American

Anthony Ind	107,200	24⅝	—5⅜
Salem Corp	109,100	10⅞	—1
Alleg Airl	59,600	19⅞	+1⅜
Wrather Cp	47,100	15⅝	+1
Allied Art	46,600	5⅜	— ⅜
Compugrp	45,500	14⅞	+1⅜
Chmp Hom	42,700	56½	—1⅞
Kaiser Ind	33,500	8⅜	— ½
MobilHo Ind	37,600	44¼	—2⅜
[illegible]ards Co	36,900	11⅜	+2½

Approx total stock sawes 5,880,000
Stock sales year ago 6,877,860

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
27.59	27.18	27.34	—.04

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	909.62	913.61	898.52	903.97	— 2.71
20 Trn	255.87	257.51	253.77	254.78	— 1.23
15 Utl	114.84	115.38	113.72	114.32	— 0.35
65 Stk	317.21	318.82	313.95	315.61	— 1.13

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Indust.	116.84	115.30	115.94	—.32
20 Rails	45.88	45.27	45.42	—.44
55 Util.	58.49	57.84	57.87	—.33
500 Stocks	105.46	103.97	104.64	—.32

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 4	301,095	505,168	2,427
Feb. 3	332,968	546,799	3,510
Feb. 2	337,217	579,328	2,210
Feb. 1	320,508	521,998	1,997
Jan. 31	252,468	586,552	8,567

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¼	8½	AberdnMif .40	32	13¼	14	13¼	14	+ ½
8	2⅝	Aberden Pet	29	3⅝	4	3¾	3¾	
4⅝	2	Acme Hamil	3	3½	3½	3¼	3½	
7⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	2	2½	2½	2½	2½+	¼
34¼	13½	Action Ind	39	28	28½	27⅞	28½	
9⅝	3¾	Adams Rusel	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
16⅝	8¼	Admiral Intl	14	15	15	15	15	
12⅞	3⅝	A&E Plast P	27	5½	5¾	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Aeredex Inc	3	4	4⅛	4	4	
16⅝	8¼	Aero Flo .30	106	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
27⅝	17¼	Aerojet .50a	29	25¼	25½	24⅞	25 —	⅛
14	3⅝	Aeronca Inc	24	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8	3⅝	Aerosol	39	5¼	5⅝	5	5 —	¼
8⅞	3⅝	Aerovox Cp	50	7	7⅛	6¾	7	
15	8⅝	Affil Cap .521	38	10⅝	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
10	4⅝	Affil Cap wt	19	6	6½	5⅞	6	
15⅝	9	Affil Hosp .20	33	14⅞	15¼	14¼	14⅞	
9⅝	4¼	AIC Phot .25	53	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10¼+	1
6¾	2⅝	Aiken Ind	10	4	4	4	4 —	⅛
19¼	9⅝	Airborne Frt	8	16¼	16¼	16½	16¾+	¼
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	12	8½	9	8½	9 +	⅝
37½	11	Jalrwick B .32	23	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	
27⅞	15⅛	AlaxMag .60	x2	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅛—	½
32¾	20⅛	AlanWood .80	8	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛+	½
8½	4⅛	Alaska Airl	235	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
14	8	Albs Waldsn	13	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
9⅛	3¾	Aldon Ind	1	6	6	6	6	
29⅞	17¼	AllfsnMfg .70e	51	25⅛	26½	26⅛	26½+	⅜
9o7	4½	All Amer Ind	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼—	½
16⅞	8¾	Alleghy Airl	396	18	19⅞	17⅝	19⅝+	1⅛
12	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	161	11	12⅝	11	12¼+	1⅜
24⅝	16⅝	Allen T 1.05f	6	21	21	20¼	20¼—	⅛
6¼	2¼	Allied Art	466	6⅛	6¼	5¼	5⅛—	⅝
12¾	7⅞	Allied Contrl	6	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
37¼	31⅝	Allied Th 1.10	296	32	32⅞	31½	32⅞+	⅝
7⅛	3⅛	Alpha Ind	8	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½+	⅛
7¼	3⅝	Alfamil Cp	50	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	
19⅝	12¼	Alter Fds .30	9	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	½
60	50¼	Alcoa pf 3.75	2250	53¼	53½	53	53½—	¼
15¾	9⅝	AlumSpec .44	2	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	½
36⅝	8⅝	Amco Ind	114	14⅞	15¼	14¾	15¼+	⅝
21⅝	13	A Hesst L wt	165	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19	
20	8⅝	Am Agronom	59	10⅞	11	10⅛	10⅝—	⅜
11½	6⅝	A AutVnd .20	8	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	⅜
12⅞	7¼	Am Biltrt .30	11	11⅝	11¾	11⅛	11½—	⅜
8¼	2½	AmBook Stra	12	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
20⅝	21⅝	A CemM .58e	23	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅝
6⅝	4⅞	A CenMtr wt	32	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	¼
32	27¼	A Fletch .65e	20	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅝
11	3¾	Am Fport wr	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅛	4	Am Intl Pict	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅝	3¾	AmIsrael .23	17	4⅝	4¾	4½	4¾+	¼
16⅝	9	A MauzeA .23	81	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
16	9⅛	ga MaizeB .23	29	15⅝	16	15⅞	16	9— 2
48¼	31	Am Mtg .35e	10	48½	48⅝	48	48⅝+	¼
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotUnns	14	30	30	29½	29½—	½
29⅝	20⅝	AmPetr 1.10g	20	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Am Precisn	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	AmRitTr .40e	75	10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
2¾	2	AmRltyTr wt	28	2⅝	2¾	2⅛	2½—	¼
32⅞	10	A Recreat Gr	23	31¼	31½	31	31 —	½
14⅝	8½	ASafeEq .271	30	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
9⅝	4¾	Am Tech Ind	24	7½	7½	7	7 —	¼
37⅞	16⅞	AmesDep 5fr	22	21¾	22	21½	22 +	½
85¼	18	AMIC .84	60	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
6¼	2½	Andrea Rad	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	
38	21⅛	Angelica .18	21	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	24	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
18	8⅝	Ansul Co .48f	19	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
34	5¼	Anthony Ind	1092	27½	27⅝	23¾	24⅝—	5¼
3½	1¼	AD Indust	311	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Apollo Indust	272	11⅛	11⅝	11	11 —	⅝
13⅝	4¼	Applied Data	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
22¼	20⅝	Aquitain Ltd	25	27	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	⅛
		AquitnCda to	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅝	Argus Inc	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½—	½
19	12	ArizColoLd C	6	17½	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅝
39	16¼	Ark Best .32	24	31½	31¼	31	631 —	⅝
29⅝	20⅝	ArkLsGas 1.20	55	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	¼
14¼	6¼	Arrow Elect	20	10⅞	11	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
28⅞	15½	Arundl 1.18f	39	2 ⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
24⅛	11⅛	Asamera Oil	120	19¼	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅝
14⅝	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	13	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
7½	4⅛	Askin Svc Cp	7	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11⅛	7	ASPRO .25b	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼—	¼
38	13	AssdGoby .60	25	17½	17½	16⅛	16⅛—1⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	AssdFdst .20	153	5¼	6¼	5¾	6⅛+	⅝
32⅞	20⅛	AssdMtg .40e	19	25	25	24½	24½—	⅝
28⅞	22⅛	AsdProd .40	7	37⅝	38¼	38¼	38¼+	⅝
5⅝	2¼	Astrex Inc	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
13½	6¼	Atalanta Cp	57	9⅝	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Atco Chem	40	2⅛	2¼	2	2⅛+	½
25½	18	Atlco M1 .57a	65	23¼	23¼	22⅝	23 —	¼
11¾	4¼	Atlco Mtg wt	61	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	7⅞—	½
16⅛	10	Atl CMin .27e	23	15	15¼	14	14 —	¼
2⅝	1⅛	Atlas Cn wt	69	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅝	10½	Augat Inc	25	32½	32¾	32	32 —	⅞
22⅛	9⅛	Austral Oil	244	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20½—	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Auto Bldg	187	16¼	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14¼	8	Automat Rad	203	7½	8¼	7½	8⅛+	⅝
9¼	4⅝	AutomSvc 2b	x34	7⅞	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
40⅝	32	AutoSwit .15e	12	40	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅝
10	3⅝	AVC Corp	20	9⅝	9¼	8¾	9 +	¼
16¾	8	AVEMC .10	214	8½	9⅛	8⅛	9 +	⅛

B

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¼	14½	BadgMtr .10e	9	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
38	22	BagdCos .40b	8	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+⅝
27¼	17⅛	Baker Ind .16	50	27	27¼	26¼	26¼—	¼
21⅞	8⅛	Baker M .331	53	15⅛	15⅛	15	15½+	⅛
28¼	19⅝	Bald DH .60b	11	25½	25½	25	25¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun wr	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¼—	⅛
19½	8⅛	Banister Cntl	318	17⅛	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
37⅝	22	BankUtil .07e	16	37	37	36	36	—⅝
8	8⅛	gbanner Indus	121	8	0⅛	8	0⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn	0	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20¼	9⅛	Barnes Eng	5	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
10⅝	5⅝	Barnwell Ind	22	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
20¼	11	Barry R 1.67f	4	20⅝	20½	20¼	20¼+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Barry Wr .20	77	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8	2⅞	Bartell Med	89	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
17⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	197	17⅛	17⅝	17	17 —	¼
19⅛	9	Barton Brds	66	19	19	19	19 +	¼
10¼	5	Bartons Cdy	14	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅝
4½	1½	Baruch Fostr	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
12⅞	6½	BarwickET	2	11	11	11	11 —	⅛
6¼	3¼	Basin Pet Cp	126	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅛—	¼
4⅞	1½	BBI Inc	17	2¼	2¾	2½	2 ⅝	
Beco Ind 1		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼		
15½	5¼	gbehavior RL	63	5¼	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
10⅝	7	Behring Corp	64	8¼	8¾	0	8⅝—	½
6	3⅝	Ball Indust	179	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞+	⅛
25⅞	17	BenfSldMl .2g	19	24½	24½	24½	24½+	⅝
7½	4	Ben SlMP wt	79	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	
16	4	gbentus Corp	38	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	BergBrun .24	90	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞+	⅞
26⅝	17¼	Berg B pf1.15	12	19¼	19⅝	18½	19⅝+	⅞
11⅝	10⅛	BerncOmat	83	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10½+	⅝
9¾	4⅝	Bertea Corp	332	9⅛	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅞
31½	22	Berven Cols	14	81¼	31⅞	81¼	31⅝+	⅝
14⅝	5¼	Bethlem Cp	8	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17⅝	4¼	Beverly Ent	150	10⅞	11	10¼	10⅝—	½
38¾	17⅛	Big Bear 1.08	87	36	37⅝	35¼	37	+1¼
9⅝	7⅝	BigV Supmkt	22	8⅝	9	8⅝	8½—	⅛
34	22⅝	BinnySmith 1	x3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14¼	Bio Dynam	31	17	17	16½	16½—	⅛
6⅝	4½	Bluebird Inc	60	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	25	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
21⅞	13	Bohwck Corp	15	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½—	¼
6¼	4	Boll Beranek	9	6¼	0¼	6⅛	6½+	⅛
28½	16¾	Boothe Comp	20	17	17	16½	16½—	¼
9⅝	2⅝	Botany Ind	11	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
14¾	3½	Bowmar Ins	172	12⅝	14	12⅝	13¾+	1⅛
23	14½	Bowne Co .16	17	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	
34⅝	15	Bow Vall .10	50	32⅝	33½	32¼	33⅛+	⅝
35¼	17½	gbrad Redan	95	34⅛	34⅝	32¼	33	—1⅝
47¼	19⅝	BradfCorn 5y	41	43½	43⅝	43	43	—⅛
12¼	9⅝	Branch Ind	52	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	⅞
25⅝	6⅛	BrantAir wt	10	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
16⅝	7⅞	BrntAirA .19f	128	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21¼	14⅝	BrascaFLd 1	54	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅝
18	7⅝	Breeze .59f	10	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	¼
8⅝	2½	BroDart Ind	63	4	4⅛	4	4	
7⅛	3⅛	Brody Seatg	25	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅝
12⅝	7⅛	BriksPor .20	198	11¼	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝+	½
4⅝	1⅝	Brown Co wt	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
32	24	BwnF A .40b	2	31⅞	32	31⅞	32 +	⅝
32½	23½	BwnF B .40b	20	31¾	32	31¾	31¾+	⅛
6½	5⅛	BrownvF pf.40	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	8¼	Bruce R .10e	33	13	12	12⅝	13 +	¼
27¼	21	BT Mtg .42g	31	26⅛	26¼	25⅝	26¼+	⅝
3⅝	1⅛	BTB Corp	226	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	¼
15⅝	5½	BTU Eng	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
13	8¼	Buell In .15d	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
30	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16¼	3⅝	Burgess Ind	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
25	15	Burns Intl .60	33	24⅛	25	24⅛	25 +	⅝
5¼	3	Burr JP .05e	10	8	6 5	4⅞	4⅞—	½
9¼	4⅛	Butler Aviat	156	9⅝	9⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅝
19¼	10	Butles Gs Oil	105	18⅛	18⅛	17¼	18 —	½

C

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	9⅝	Cablecom Gn	7	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
30	24⅝	Cabol F .45e	47	29	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+	½
39⅝	20⅝	Caldor .10d	26	37⅞	38½	38¼	38½—	⅝
33⅝	13⅝	Calcomp	131	24⅛	24¼	23¼	23½—	½
46⅝	31	Cal PrtCem 1	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
6	3½	Calvert Expl	29	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
25⅝	11¼	Camcolnc .15	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅞	4¼	CompbChlb	84	6	6	5⅝	5⅞—3-16	
12⅞	7½	Camp Ind .30	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10½+	⅛
5¼	2 11-16	CdnExp G&O	31	3⅝	3⅞	3 9-16	3⅝—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	82	8½	0 15-16	8½	8⅝+	⅝
18⅛	11⅛	CdnHydro .25	2	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
25½	19⅝	CdnInt P 1.80	59	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝+1⅝	
18⅞	8⅝	CdnLasin .44f	53	11⅛	11⅝	10	10 +	¼
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	33	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	4 1-16	Cdn Merrill	20	7½	7½	7⅝	7½—	½
45½	25⅝	Cdn SuperOil	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½+	½
7¼	3⅝	Conaverl Int	32	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Canoga Ind	27	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6⅝	5¼	CapitlFd .03e	5	6	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
21⅞	8	Capitol Indus	30	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Career Acad	92	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
34⅝	11⅞	Caressa Cos	78	36¼	36⅞	35⅞	36½+1⅛	
11⅝	8½	Corrtn 1.20a	40	112⅝	112⅞	111	111	
19¼	14⅝	CoroPipel .48	2	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5	x150	74½	74½	74	74 —	½
10⅛	7⅞	Carousel Fsh	7	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
17½	11¾	CarrierCp wt	12	17	17⅛	16¾	17 +	¼
24⅝	7⅛	CarrolDv .99f	37	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Castle A .80	7	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
4¼	1¼	Castleton Ind	10	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
23⅝	8⅛	Cavitron Cp	276	19	21⅛	18⅛	20 +1⅛	
17⅞	4⅛	CeltuCraft	24	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
59½	52¼	CenPwLl pf 4	x100	60	61	60	61	+2
16⅞	9¾	Cen Secur le	50	11½	11½	11	11	
44½	18	Centry El .40	4	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞—	⅝
15⅞	7	Centryind .24	52	7⅝	9	7⅞	8¼+	⅞
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	2⅛	Certron Cp	196	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	½
13	4⅞	Chad Ind .40	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	½
59⅛	19½	ChampHo .10	427	56½	57¾	56½	56½—1⅞	
7¼	3	Charan Ind	8	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
45½	24⅝	Chart Co .20g	70	40¼	41¼	40⅛	40⅛	
21¾	11⅝	Charter Med	42	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
12⅞	10¼	CHB Foods	87	13	14⅛	12	13¾+1	
9⅝	8⅝	ChmExp .03e	7	9	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
36¼	17¼	Cherry Burr	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼—	¼
30	22¼	Chi Rivt 1.60	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½+	⅛
26⅝	22½	Child World	1	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24¼+	⅛
13¼	6	Christian Cos	14	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
6⅛	4¼	ClMfgGrp wt	136	5¼	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
12½	4⅝	Cinema 5 Ltd	10	8	8	7⅞	7⅞—	½
5⅞	2⅛	Cinerama	290	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
36½	27	Circle K Cp	46	29⅞	30½	29¾	30¼+	½
11⅝	1⅛	CitsvAR wt	46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
17¼	11	Citizen F .24	26	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	
16⅝	12¼	CitzenMJ .23e	16	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	CitzMfgl wt	20	3	3	3	3⅛+	⅛
13¼	6⅛	CityGrFts .5a	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5⅞	2¼	Clark Cable	15	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
19½	14¼	ClarkeGr .20	24	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
22¼	13	Clarkson Ind	37	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	22 +	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Clarostat	30	6½	6½	6⅛	6¼+	¼
9⅝	3¾	Clary Corp	23	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅝
16¼	13	Clinton Mer	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
17¼	5¼	Clopay .50d	29	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
14½	8	CMI Corp	19	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
57⅝	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	53	57½	57½	54⅝	55¼—2¼	
31¼	15¼	CMI Inv wt	25	30⅛	30¼	29⅛	29½—1	
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
25¼	12	Coff Mat .10e	24	23¼	23⅝	22⅞	22 —	½
10⅞	6	Cohu Elec .10	15	10	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
24¼	14¼	Coll Intl 2	38	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛+	½
28⅝	21⅝	Coleman .40	71	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝+	½
25⅝	14⅝	Colt Ind .44	47	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	½
39⅝	20⅛	ColKonl .10e	16	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅝
18⅝	8¼	Colon Snd .30	127	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+1	
24⅛	10	ColwilCo .07a	8	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
21¾	23	Colwilg .77a	40	28½	28¼	28¼	28⅝—	⅛
11¼	8½	Colwl Mtg wt	36	8⅝	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
36½	30⅛	Combin Com	19	36¼	36¼	35⅞	36¼—	¼
29¼	12½	Combustn Eq	57	27½	27½	26	26 —1½	
12¼	6¼	ComAuto .21	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
24½	10½	CIC Leasing	36	24	24	23⅝	23½—	½
18⅞	9⅝	Comml Mot .60	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13⅝+	½
21⅝	6¼	Commodor	43	15	15	13⅝	13¾—1¼	
14⅝	8	ComHlth Fac	14	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½	
25⅝	14⅞	ComPsych Ct	61	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25½+	⅝
29⅝	22¼	Com PS 1.50b	x1	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
16	9⅝	Compalnd .36	21	13⅞	14¼	13¾	14	
17¼	4¾	Compreh Dev	7	9⅛	9½	9½	9½+	½
24½	15	Comput Dyne	14	8	3	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
41	28¾	Compugrph	455	15	15½	14½	14⅞+1⅛	
6¼	3	Compu Ed	19	4	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅝
21½	18⅛	Fashion Feb	26	24⅝	25	24⅝	24½—	⅛
5½	2⅞	Fed Resrces	99	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	10⅝	FedMart .48b	8	17⅝	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
18⅛	11⅝	Felmont Oil	33	15½	16	15⅛	16 +	⅝
26	13⅛	Felsway .32	44	25⅛	25⅝	25	25¼	
17⅝	7½	Fibrebord wt	28	10⅛	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	
37⅝	24⅝	FidelGr 3.04g	12	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35½+	⅛
13¼	5⅝	FidelcoGr wt	11

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
11	8⅞	Soser Co .44a	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ 1⅛
115½	105½	SCE. pfd.70	4	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅜
22⅛	8⅛	SC Ind .145	7	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
25	19⅝	SC S.Ser pf 1.20	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
15⅝	15	SC 4.78pf 1.19	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	SC 4.36pf 1.09	4	15	15	15	15	
15⅝	13⅝	SC 4.24pf 1.06	1	15	15	15	15	— ½
9½	4⅛	Scu Real Ut	14	7½	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅜
49⅛	37½	Sou Roy 1.20	1	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ½
25½	12	Sout Inv .20a	8	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	9⅛	Specity Rest	16	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	—1
13⅝	5⅛	Spector Ind	17	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11	3⅛	Spect Ind .16	91	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅝	Spectro .18	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Speed OP .25t	5	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
15⅞	7⅝	Spencer Cos	50	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	Splentex .04	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅞	SSP Ind .13a	86	11½	12⅞	11⅛	12⅞	+1⅛
18	8⅝	Std Allien .40	1	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Std Container	10	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Std Coosa .60	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Std Dredge	25	7⅛	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
29⅝	10½	StdDredge pf 2.625	1	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+1½
35⅝	19½	Std Mot A .42	12	33⅝	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Std Pac Corp	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	36⅝	Std Prod .96	10	45⅞	47⅛	45⅞	47	+1⅞
27⅛	20	Std Shirs .12d	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	6⅝	STThomas .20	14	21	21	21	21	
21⅝	16⅝	Stange Co .20	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	6½	StanlyAv .571	23	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	2	Stanwick Cp	20	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Stardust .48	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	11⅛	Starrett Sprkt .60	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
37⅝	22⅝	Starrett Hous	103	35	37⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+1½
25⅝	20⅝	State Aid .45a	88	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	16⅝	Statham Ins	28	25⅛	25⅝	23⅝	25½	+ ⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Steelmet Inc	17	7	7⅝	7	7	
5⅝	2	Stellar Ind	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅛	Stetson Ch .52a	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	Sterl Electr	73	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Sterl Extrodz	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Sterl Pye .281	51	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Stern Metal	254	6⅝	8⅝	6⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
23	19	Sterrace A	39	21½	22	21½	21½	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	Stetson .22	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25½	19⅝	Stop Shop .60	9	26⅛	26½	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	13⅝	STP Corp .40	183	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17½	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Stratton Grp	12	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	4	Struthr Wells	12	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	Sunbe Shoe	42	19½	19½	19½	19½	
5⅝	2⅝	Summit Tg	19	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
31⅝	15	Sun Elec .40	8	27	27	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Sunair Electr	52	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Supercrt .08a	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	7½	Sup Ind Intl	11	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
18½	11½	Sup Surg Mkt	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	9⅛	Superscope	52	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ⅛
4	1½	Supronics	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	Susquehana	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Sussmanna pf	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Sutro M .40a	22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
14	7⅝	Syntex .60a	19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
88⅝	36⅝	Systex .40	x309	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87⅝	—1
37⅛	20	Sysco Cp .20g	16	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	System Eng	125	13⅛	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜

T

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	12½	Tagerin .10f	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	Testy B .88b	11	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	
19⅝	9⅝	Tech Aerofo	65	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Tech Sym Cp	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17½	9	Technic Oper	18	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Technic Tech	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅝	10	Technicolor	178	21⅝	21⅝	21	221	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Technitrol	72	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
25	6⅝	Teleflex .36f	181	23	25⅝	22	25	+2⅛
139⅝	55½	Telepromtr	344	138	138⅝	135⅝	135½	+1
11⅛	4⅛	Tenna Corp	105	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Tenneco wt	95	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	2⅛	Tenney E ns	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Tensor Cp	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	Teradyne Inc	4	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	4⅛	Term Hads	37	17⅛	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
6	2⅛	Ward Fds wt	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Wards Co .32	369	10	12⅝	10	11⅝	+2⅛
28⅝	19⅝	WesPotB .20	68	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10	Wash RIT .96	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Wetsco .29f	41	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28½	18⅛	Weil McL .60	48	28⅝	29	28	28	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Weiman Co	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Wellco Ent	10	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
25½	22½	WellsNat Svc	37	24⅛	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
8	2⅝	Wentworth	5	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	25½	WestChP .72	15	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1
9⅛	2⅝	Westches Pil	67	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Westby Fsh	74	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+1⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Westrn DSPet	60	6 7-16	8½	6 5-16	6 5-16	—1-16
29⅝	17⅝	Westn F .15g	28	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Westrn Orbis	23	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	WestPac I wt	11	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	22⅝	West Ue Intl	18	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40½	+1½
16½	10⅝	Westrans Ind	20	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Whitepamy .60	1	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	Whitaker .20	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3	Whitehall El	42	9	9	8⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Whiting Cp 1	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	Whittakr wt	111	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅛	Wichita Ind	28	3⅝	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
9½	3⅝	Willcox Gibb	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16½	Wimbouse	53	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wilshire .25f	60	4⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Wilson CPF .30	47	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
15⅛	10⅝	Wilson Co .70	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	2⅝	Wilson Co wt	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Wilson Br .37	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	5⅛	Wilson Ph .12	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wilsn Sin .40	39	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
17	13⅝	WilsonSpt .60	5	14½	16⅝	14⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Wilson Sp wt	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	Winkelman .40	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Winston Mill	27	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
67	55⅛	Wisc P pf4.50	x130	65	65	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Wolf Hs .1a	52	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Wolvr Ind .20	14	11⅛	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Wood Ind .65f	37	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Wool Ltd .07e	x2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	Work Wr .60	17	18⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
15	5⅛	Wrather Cp	471	15⅝	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+1
2	1 1-16	Wright Harg	18	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅛	9⅝	WTC Ap .10a	135	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	
8⅝	3⅝	Wyand Ind	6	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	27	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	—1
21	8⅝	Wynn Oil	4	29½	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Wyomissing	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Yales Ind	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
44⅝	35⅝	Yellow Frgt	4	44	44	42½	42½	— ⅛
3	3	Zero Mfg	34	4	4	3⅝	4	
24⅝	12½	Zim Hom .24	24	18½	18½	17⅛	17⅛	—1
6½	2⅝	Zion Foods	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend: e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1972, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cd—Called. e—Ex-dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

U-V

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2⅛	Udico Corp	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	UIP Corp	17	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	3⅝	Unexcelled	289	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
15	10	Un Fhd .28f	76	14½	15	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
29	17	Un Invest .70	19	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	U SlkDm .16g	23	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
19⅝	18⅝	Unamer .62e	68	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅝	Unarm Tr wt	149	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	UnAircFd .20	25	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Un Asbest .67	11d	4⅝	4⅝	4.31-16	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	UnBrands wt	157	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅝	UnCoLin .30a	3	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Un Dmbr Str	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	Unit Foods	94	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7	4	Un Natl Corp	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	7½	Un Nat pf.70	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
51⅝	24	UnPDye .25r	43233⅝	30⅝	33⅝	30	30⅝	
29⅝	16	US Filter	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	US LspR .45e	36	21⅝	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	US Lsg R wt	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2.5⅝	4⅝	US Nat Rsrc	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	5	US Radiator	60	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	
23⅝	16⅝	US RRIn 1.60	4	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	US Redbrch	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	US Ind R .25a	3	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	US Smelt wt	5	6⅝	8⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅝	5⅛	Unitrode .20	94	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Univ Cigar	21	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8⅝	3	Unv Com .15f	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Univ Marion	54	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	14⅝	Un's Ind .60	16	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	URS Systems	52	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Utah 1.63	8	15	15	15	15	
38⅝	14	ValleSt 1.25f	27	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Valley Mst	16	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4½	Varmac Ind	01	10⅛	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Valmet .02e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	VaJeLD .12e	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅛	Van Dorn .32	21	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Vanguard Int	32	3⅝	3	3	3⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	35	3	3	3	3	
25⅝	12⅝	Veeco In .16e	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	10	Venlosind .20	31	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Vendtron	72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23	4⅝	Vendy Co	44	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
42½	26	Veico OVFFSH	—	%	%	3-16	5/16	
11⅝	3⅛	Viotech Inc	1	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Viewlex	70	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Vikna Inc	215	13	13⅛	11½	11½	—1½
25⅝	7⅝	Vintage Ent	88	23⅛	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	VLN Corp	32	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Vol Merch	26	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Voplex .15e	9	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Vulc Corp .10	44	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
7	4⅝	Vulc Inc .20	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛

W-Y-Z

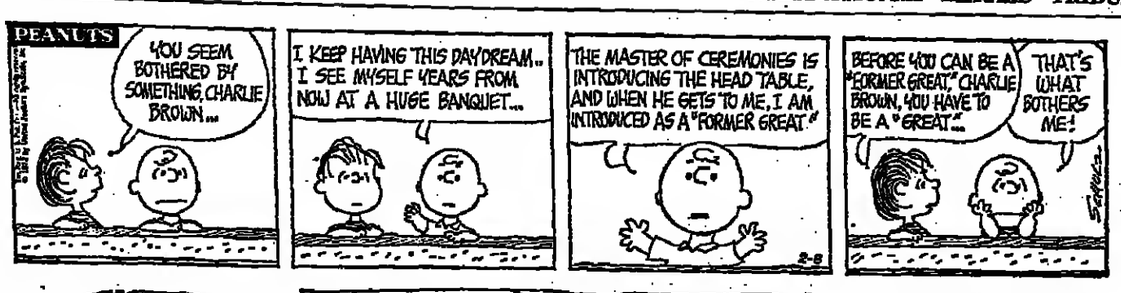
1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	4⅛	WahMag .10g	22	8⅛	8½	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Wackbut .28b	5	24	24	23⅝	24	
20⅝	11⅛	WagnerEl .48	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Ward CR Dg	29	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Ward Fds wt	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Wards Co .32	369	10	12⅝	10	11⅝	+2⅛
28⅝	19⅝	WesPotB .20	68	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
12⅞	10	Wash RIT .96	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Wetsco .29f	41	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28½	18⅛	Weil McL .60	48	28⅝	29	28	28	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Weiman Co	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Wellco Ent	10	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13½	— ⅜
25½	22½	WellsNat Svc	37	24⅛	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
8	2⅝	Wentworth	5	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	25½	WestChP .72	15	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—1
9⅛	2⅝	Westches Pil	67	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Westby Fsh	74	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+1⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Westrn DSPet	60	6 7-16	8½	6 5-16	6 5-16	—1-16
29⅝	17⅝	Westn F .15g	28	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Westrn Orbis	23	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	WestPac I wt	11	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	22⅝	West Ue Intl	18	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40½	+1½
16½	10⅝	Westrans Ind	20	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Whitepamy .60	1	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	Whitaker .20	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3	Whitehall El	42	9	9	8⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14	Whiting Cp 1	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	Whittakr wt	111	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅛	Wichita Ind	28	3⅝	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
9½	3⅝	Willcox Gibb	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	16½	Wimbouse	53	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wilshire .25f	60	4⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Wilson CPF .30	47	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
15⅛	10⅝	Wilson Co .70	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	2⅝	Wilson Co wt	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Wilson Br .37	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	5⅛	Wilson Ph .12	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wilsn Sin .40	39	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
17	13⅝	WilsonSpt .60	5	14½	16⅝	14⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Wilson Sp wt	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7⅛	Winkelman .40	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Winston Mill	27	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
67	55⅛	Wisc P pf4.50	x130	65	65	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Wolf Hs .1a	52	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Wolvr Ind .20	14	11⅛	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Wood Ind .65f	37	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Wool Ltd .07e	x2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	Work Wr .60	17	18⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
15	5⅛	Wrather Cp	471	15⅝	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+1
2	1 1-16	Wright Harg	18	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅛	9⅝	WTC Ap .10a	135	16⅛	16⅝	16	16	
8⅝	3⅝	Wyand Ind	6	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	27	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	—1
21	8⅝	Wynn Oil	4	29½	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Wyomissing	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Yales Ind	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
44⅝	35⅝	Yellow Frgt	4	44	44	42½	42½	— ⅛
3	3	Zero Mfg	34	4	4	3⅝	4	
24⅝	12½	Zim Hom .24	24	18½	18½	17⅛	17⅛	—1
6½	2⅝	Zion Foods	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend: e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend

PEANUTS

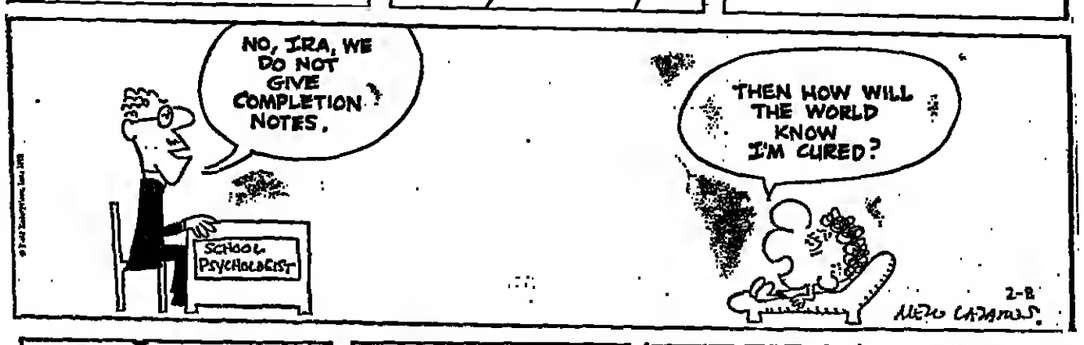


B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South could have diagnosed a bad trump break and found the means to overcome it. Four hearts is the normal contract, which was reached by the route shown.

West led a low club, South won with the ace in his hand and led a heart to dummy's king. East took his ace and returned the diamond four, which West won with the ace after South had played low. West shifted back to clubs, and South made the mistake of ruffing in his hand and playing the heart queen, hoping that West had begun with a doubleton jack. From that point the contract had no chance.

Had South thought harder he could have worked out the heart distribution.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 4
♡ K 10 8
◇ 10
♣ K Q 8 7 4 3

WEST
♠ K J 9 5 3 2
♡ 9
◇ A 8 5
♣ 9 6 2

EAST
♠ —
♡ A J 4 2
◇ Q 7 6 4 3 2
♣ J 10 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ A 8 7 6
♡ Q 7 6 5 3
◇ K J 9
♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	1♠	2♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

Assuming East's play of the diamond four was a normal fourth-best, West had to have at least three diamonds. He was marked with at least three clubs, since he had led low and followed with a higher card.

He surely held six spades, since if his overcall had been based on a five-card or even a four-card suit, East would have returned a spade at the third trick. So West's distribution was almost sure to be 6-1-3-3.

With this in mind South should have won the fourth trick in dummy with the club queen and cashed the club king, meanwhile discarding two spades from his hand. The position would then be this:

NORTH
♠ Q 10 4
♡ 10 8
◇ —
♣ 8 7 4

WEST
♠ K J 9 5 3 2
♡ —
◇ 8 5
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ J 4 2
◇ Q 7 6 3 2
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ A 8
♡ Q 7 6 5
◇ K J
♣ —

Confident of the distribution, South simply continues clubs from the dummy, overruffing if East plays a trump. He can return to dummy to take more clubs by ruffing the diamond jack, and the defense gets only one trick.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF YOU'DA LIVED BACK IN THOSE DAYS, MOM, I BET YOU COULDA BEEN A *PRINCESS* 'STEAD OF A HOUSEWIFE!"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GITHE

DEBIA

CIMTRE

ABAANN

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU ENCOURAGE A GAMBLER.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: YOU "○-○○○○" ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: INEPT WEARY UNTRUE CIPHER

Answer: *Unusual to have a warm relationship with this*—WINTER

BOOKS

THE ARNHEITER AFFAIR

By Neil Sheehan. Random House. 304 pp. Illustrated. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS you had an opportunity to read the original version of Neil Sheehan's remarkable story of Lt. Comdr. Marcus Aurelius Arnheiter as it appeared in The New York Times Sunday Magazine on Aug. 11, 1968. I recalled it as I began to read "The Arnheiter Affair," Sheehan's book-length account of the commander's strange career, and I wondered seriously how the original version could possibly be improved upon. In cynical point of fact, I wondered if this wasn't a case of fattening up what was essentially a magazine article. Might not such lengthy treatment actually dilute the power of what in its original treatment had been a small but potent drama symbolic, perhaps, of the whole war in Southeast Asia? Mightn't this be old news warmed over?

Well, my trepidations could not have been more inappropriate. Not only is this story of a real-life "Caine Mutiny" more compelling in its detailed version, but Sheehan has added several new dimensions to his account. For instance, by beginning his account at the point in the affair when powerful pro-Arnheiter forces were in the publicity saddle and it looked from the outside as if the Navy really had goofed by removing him from his shipboard command, Sheehan demonstrates how easy it is for even a conscientious reporter to be fooled by appearances as well as what hard digging it takes to get beneath want may seem a clear-cut situation. In his conclusion, Sheehan criticizes not only the Navy, for lacking a system of scrutiny by some independent authority like that of the Army's inspector general, but also the nation's newspapers as well, for being too easily prey to "the techniques of the government propagandist and the public relations man."

And while it was tempting to read Sheehan's original story as a drama of hawks versus doves, and to see the career of Commander Arnheiter himself as either symbolic of American imperialism run amok or an instance of the stalwart warrior undone by a gang of Vietniks, the book makes clear that no such easy conclusions can be drawn. We may have wanted a morality play, but Sheehan's careful contrasting of appearances and realities shows that nothing in the affair can be symbolized. Life on board the USS Vance may have imitated the art of Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny" up to a point, but there is no place here for Barney Greenwald's showdown speech about loyalty above all. Sheehan was wise to limit his discussion of the lessons to be drawn to three brief paragraphs. The Arnheiter affair was a human one.

As for the story itself: In the magazine piece, the events appeared bizarre, unreal, fantastic. A Navy officer appears out of nowhere and sets in motion masf plans to engage the Viet Cong single-handedly by using the decoy of a 16-foot speedboat complete with flying tiger teeth painted on its bow. Crew rebels. Captain is exposed and relieved of his command. It had an air of madcap comedy about it, it seemed an incident outside the grim reality of the war in Southeast Asia.

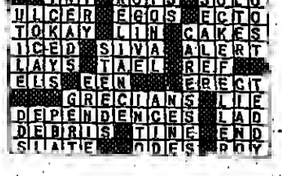
Whereas in the book-length treatment the drama builds subtly, detail by ridiculous detail. We meet Arnheiter through the apprehensive eyes of the crew, fresh from the command of a captain they disliked but respected. We share the dismay of the engineering officer when he discovers on a briefing tour of the engine room that the new captain couldn't care less about the habits of the Vance's delicate engines: "In the middle of his briefing Mason noticed that the captain had a kind of blank, billiard-ball expression on his boyish face. 'This guy hasn't been listening to a word I've said,' he thought. 'He's a million miles away.' Arnheiter suddenly interrupted him. 'Were your parents divorced?' he asked."

It was the little things that betrayed Arnheiter to his men: The decisions to move the wardroom telephone extension to within reach of the captain's chair, to supply himself with cigars out of the officers' funds and to force attendance at what struck some of the men (especially the Catholics) as Protestant services. It was the little things that slowly drove the men to destruction, destroyed their morale and created an atmosphere in which Arnheiter came close to being assassinated by a distraught sailor whom the captain had inadvertently embarrassed in front of the entire crew. And it is the little things that make Sheehan's account so compelling. The big things, like Arnheiter's willful disobedience of orders and his madcap schemes to engage the enemy, are extensions of these little things—jewels on the emperor's crown.

In fact, so compelling is Sheehan's accumulation of details—so hypnotic is the building of psychological pressures—that the book takes on a kind of hermetic unreality, as if truth were not only stranger than fiction, but also more fictional as well. Thus, when one comes upon various actual documents in the appendices at the end, one is surprised by their authenticity and the sudden fresh realization that, yes, it all really happened; it's not invented. Which is about the only drawback of the book that I can think of.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



CROSSWORD

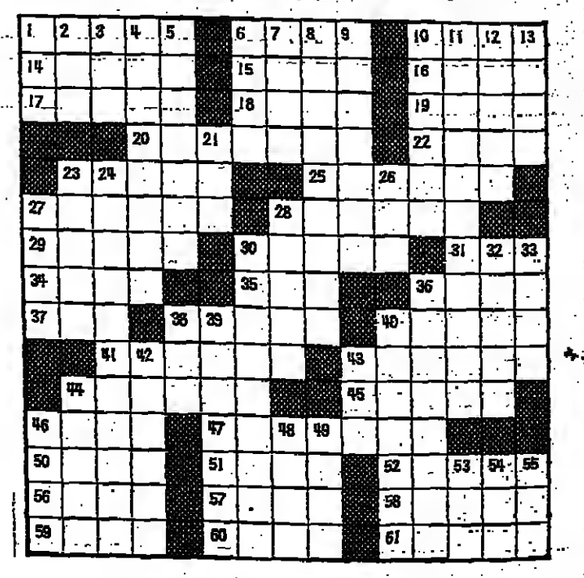
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Canadian physician
6 Vehicle
10 Gallery
14 N.H. city
15 Table item
16 Eur. capital
17 Clifflike
18 Organize
19 Amos of baseball
20 Some tenants
22 "—— sana . . ."
23 Polytheistic
25 Steadying with ropes
27 Smooth
28 ". . . of —— ray serene"
29 "—— vous"
30 Scottish slopes
31 French spirit
34 Money of Brazil
35 "—— Town"
36 Relative of jug or poky
37 Fine fur: Abbr.
38 Palm leaf
40 Vance
41 Leaf shape
43 Con men and shills
44 Muzzles
45 Hocks
46 Dismounted
47 Repeat
50 Fine ash
51 Ritual guidebook
52 Calling
56 Kind of brother
57 Annoys
58 Dud
59 Caesar's self
60 German admiral
61 Does desk work

DOWN

1 Approves
2 Adjust
3 Strasberg of theater
4 Potential and kinetic
5 Abolishes
6 Egyptian native
7 Every, in Hamburg
8 Back-up force
9 Monk's feature
10 Pioneer in wireless telegraphy
11 Display
12 Hurl
13 Sleep fitfully
21 Direction: Abbr.
23 Kind of tiger
24 Caustic
26 Certain vote
27 Diet
28 Do tree surgery
30 Item for a certain lift
32 Exploits
33 Love god
36 Bestowed lavishly
38 Hong Kong or Asian
39 Allots
40 Chatter
42 Kind of baby
43 Auditor: Abbr.
44 Sailing vessel
46 Holly of South
48 Win a close victory, with "out"
49 Compass card
53 Friend in St. Lo
54 Morse code unit
55 Navy man: Abbr.



هكذا من الأصل

Best Frenchman Is 15th

Russi Leads Swiss Parade In Downhill; Collombin 2d

From Wire Dispatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7.—Switzerland has taken complete control of the Olympic Alpine skiing downhill gold medals as Bernhard Russi flashed to victory in the men's event today. The worst Swiss skier finished sixth.

It was only Saturday that the Swiss shocked the ski world when Marie-Thérèse Nadig beat the unbeatable Anne-Marie Proell of Austria in the women's downhill. Today's victory, though, was not a surprise.

Russi, 23, had won the world championship in Val Gardena, Italy, in 1970. This year, he won the only men's downhill not won by Austria's Karl Schranz, who was booted out of the games for professionalism.

After today's race, Schranz said: "The best man left in the race won." The Austrian, who has won four World Cup races this season, reportedly watched the race on television. What he saw was the Swiss skiers finish 1-2-4-6, and the French skiers, who once controlled this event much as the Swiss now do, finish no better than 15th.

Roland Collombin, once considered a better cyclist than skier, took the silver medal as he finished the 2,636-meter (2,850-yard) course with 24 gates in 1 minute 52.07 seconds, well behind the 1:51.43 of Russi.

Switzerland took fourth place with Andreas Sprecher and sixth with Walter Tresch, while Austria's Heini Messner, 32, and his country's No. 1 hope after the disqualification of Schranz, took the bronze medal.

Two other surprises today were the fifth by Norway's Erik Hakker, considered a giant slalom specialist, and the 19th place result by France's Henri Duvillard, the World Cup leader. The best French finish was a 15th by Roger Rossat-Mignod, while the best American placing was an eighth by Bob Cochran of Richmond, Vt.

Russi's victory today convinced some skeptics.

"Luck they said, when I beat Schranz for the world title," Russi said. "Maybe people will now stop saying my world title victory was a fluke." But of course many people will still say it because Karl wasn't here. Russi said his victory "would have been more satisfying if Karl was here."

Russi, from Andermatt, a mountain village, joined the world class downhillers in 1969, but an accident suffered while acting as a stunt man in a movie threatened his career. He broke a vertebra when a snow wall fell on him during the filming of a James Bond movie, "Her Majesty's Secret Service."

Russi, 23, liked today's course. He said: "The snow here was good and helped me a lot. I wasn't confident of winning, but wanted to win a medal. I figured the biggest competition would come from my teammates and the Austrians," and he was right.

He also said he thought the French team had made a major tactical error in choosing to allow Duvillard to start from the 27th position.

The French had gambled that the "loose" course would be packed hard by the early racers and placed Duvillard in the second group. Instead, the race was conducted in brilliant sunshine, the course was hard and packed for the first seed and was rutted by the time Duvillard came down.

Collombin, 20, said: "After setting the best time in the nonstop I was too nervous, a feeling I have never experienced before in competition."

Messner said he was surprised about his time and the bronze. "I felt so weary that I never even thought of finishing among the leaders. I caught a cold at the opening ceremony and received two injections," he said.

Cochran said: "I am glad I finished among the top ten but the thing that bothers me is I felt I skied much better yesterday. I skied fairly well in the middle section of the course today. But on top I was really bad on three turns."

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., considered the best downhiller on the U.S. squad, finished 14th; David Currier of Madison, N.H., was 17th and Hank Kashiwa of Old Forge, N.Y., replacing injured Eric Poulsen, was 25th in the field of 55 skiers from 21 nations.

"I can't be satisfied," U.S. team coach Hanspeter Rohr said. "They all skied badly on the top. The young kids were nervous, they lacked the experience of big international competition."

The Swiss had been confident from the start of training at Mount Eniwa and lived up to their Form.

Austria's Miss Schuba Takes Figure Skating

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Beatrix Schuba was able to laugh back at her critics tonight while celebrating the greatest triumph of her career.

The tall, blonde Austrian girl, regarded by many as being ungraceful on ice, nevertheless was a clear-cut winner of the Olympic figure skating gold medal with a low of 9 ordinals and 2,751.5 points after building a huge lead in the compulsory phase, at which she has no peer.

While Miss Schuba is the champion, there is no doubt that pretty, blonde Janet Lynn of Rockford, Ill., is the reigning queen of free skating—the crowd-pleasing, stylistic, ballet-on-ice that pays off in lucrative professional contracts. She put on the most scintillating performance of the evening before a capacity crowd at the Makomanai figure skating rink, and drew near-perfect marks from the panel of nine international judges. None of her scores fell below 5.8 of a possible 6.0.

This exhibition enabled Janet to move up one spot, into third place, earning her the bronze medal with 27 ordinals and 2,663.1 points. Canada's Karen Magnussen, another exciting free skating stylist who had a score of 23 ordinals and 2,673.2 points, was second. Julie Lynn Holmes of North Hollywood, Calif., who had been second after the compulsory stage, fell to fourth place with 39 ordinals.

In contrast to Miss Lynn's high marks, Miss Schuba averaged only 5.6 for her free skating performance to music from "Man of La Mancha," a conservative performance that was all she required to protect the gold medal.

"I am very happy about it and I am very happy with my performance," said the 20-year-old Austrian, who surprisingly was a little less talkative than she had been last week.

Miss Schuba reiterated an earlier statement that she plans to retire from competitive skating after next month's world championships at Calgary, Canada. She says she will help her mother in a lumber business in Vienna.

Miss Magnussen, 19, said that during her performance, skated to music from Gershwin's Concerto in F, she received a lift from the receptive audience.

"I like to try and please the audience and if I feel I'm pleasing them, then I'm pleased myself and in turn I skate well, and this is how I felt tonight," she said.

Janet, who is 19 and the winner of the U.S. national title four years in a row, said she has no plans as of now to turn professional, and that her immediate goal is the world championships. She added that she was not disappointed at not finishing higher.

Miss Lynn fell on a jump going into a sit spin but received extremely high marks for artistic impression.

"It happens all the time," she said of her fall. "This is a slippery sport."

Wins 10,000 Meters

Dutchman Schenk Skates to 3d Gold

From Wire Dispatches

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7.—"He's a viking god," said the Finnish girl reporter, crowding into the front row.

The Japanese-English interpreter tried to put it into words: "He's more like looking like a statue," she said. "From long ago."

The Japanese-French interpreter knew right off: "Magnifique."

And that is sensational Dutch skater Ard Schenk who today won his third gold medal in four days with a sizzling performance in the men's 10,000-meter race at the 11th Winter Olympics here.

Schenk, supremely confident after his victories in the 1,500 and 5,000 meters, was only 5.45 seconds off his own world record as he crossed the line in an Olympic record of 15 minutes 1.35 seconds.

He said afterwards he knew the triple Olympic crown was his about two thirds through the race when he was five seconds up on fellow Dutchman Cees Verkerk, who finished second.

"After nine laps or so I was about three seconds outside my world record and thought if I could keep around 35.5 (seconds per lap), I might be able to beat it," the 27-year-old physiotherapy student said.

But his lap times fell away slightly over the last 3,000 meters—though not enough to jeopardize his chances of the gold medal or the first Olympic triple in men's skating since Norwegian Hjalmar Anderson in 1952.

Other gold medals were given out today to a 24-year-old Swede, Sven-Ake Lundback, who made a farce out of the 15-kilometer cross-country race, and to two East German victors in the luge competition.

East Germany forged to the top of the medal standings by winning all six medals awarded in the luge—a competition which most residents of the Games village know little about.

Luge was introduced into the Winter Games at Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964.

Wolfgang Scheidel and Anna Muller won the gold medals in the luge, which brought East Germany's tally after the fifth day of competition to three gold, two silver and three bronze. Norway, 0-3-4—7 is next, followed by the Soviet Union, 2-2-1—5.

Rated only eighth over the distance in Sweden, Lundback was the only man to finish within 46 minutes, clocking 45:28.24. Russia's Fedor Simachov, winner of the event in the pre-Olympics in Sapporo a year ago, was timed in 46:00.84 for second place and the silver medal.

Ivar Formo of Norway nosed out Finnish giant Juha Mieto in a furious battle for third pace. Formo, 20, came across the finish line in 46:02.68 while the 6-foot-5 Finn, also 20, was a fourth in 46:02.74.

Sven-Ake was "just fantastic throughout," said a Swedish coach. "He was the last man to make our Olympic ski team but still won the race in the great fashion you just saw."

The reigning world champion, Lars-Goran Aaslund of Sweden, finished in 18th place.

Schenk has already set his sights on the 1976 Winter Olympics in Denver. But when questioned on his chances of winning three more golds, he said: "I don't think so at Denver."

His more immediate target is the world championships in Sweden next month and he leaves Sapporo for Europe tomorrow to begin training for the events.

Schenk said he had no ideas about retirement yet—"I'm only 27"—and he wanted to know if it was impossible for anyone to become a professional in speed skating.

Olympic Schedules

Today

Men's figure skating, compulsory figures (0000, GMT).

Biathlon, individuals (0000 GMT).

*Women's giant slalom (0430 GMT).

Ice hockey, Class A: Czechoslovakia vs. Finland (0500 GMT).

*Pairs figure skating, free skating (0900 GMT).

Tomorrow

*Women's 5-kilometer cross-country (0000 GMT).

Men's compulsory figure skating (0000 GMT).

Hockey—Yugoslavia-Japan (b). (0100 GMT).

*Speed skating, women's 1.500-meters.

*Men's giant slalom (0430 GMT).

Hockey.—Sweden-Poland (a), Germany-Norway (b). (0500 GMT).

Hockey.—USSR-USA (1000 GMT).

*Televised.

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Houston, heavyweight Irish Jack O'Halloran, scoring with a powerful combination of left jabs and right crosses, won a unanimous 10-round decision over Charlie Harris. O'Halloran, 6-foot-6 and weighing 248, could not score a knockdown over the 6-1, 212-pound Harris but scored with a series of three staggering right uppercuts in the seventh round.

At Maracay, Venezuela, Antonio Gomez of Venezuela, the World Boxing Association's featherweight champion, retained his crown by knocking out Mexican Raul Martinez Mora in the seventh round. Gomez sent the Mexican to the canvas twice in the third round of the scheduled 15-round fight. In the seventh, he floored him with a right to the stomach and the Mexican was counted.

ALPINE SKIING—At Vipiteno, Italy, Jocelyne Périllat won the women's European Cup special slalom as French girls swept the top four places. Miss Périllat had the best times in both heats, the first with 42.16 seconds through 49 gates and the second with 37.53 through 42 gates. Her overall time was 79.63. Odile Chalvin was second in 81.24, Fabienne Serrat third in 81.36 and Christiane Roland fourth in 82.51. Helen Grasswander of Austria was fifth in 82.58.

United Press International.

Associated Press.

FLYING SKATERS—Dutchman Ard Schenk flashes to his third gold medal of the 1972 Olympics as he wins the 10,000-meter race yesterday while a Russian skater, Vladimir Loutchenko lands on his neck in match against Sweden.

U.S. 6 Upsets Czechs; Swedes Tie Russians

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (AP).—The United States and Sweden dealt blows to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in Olympic ice hockey today, leaving the gold medal race wide open.

U. S. goalie Michael Curran, 27, turned aside 51 of 52 shots by the No. 2-ranked Czechoslovaks as the Americans pulled off a 5-1 upset. The Swedes put their biggest, toughest men into the lineup in the third period and they scored three goals to come from behind and tied the defending champion Soviet Union, 3-3.

That left the Russians and Swedes tied for first place in Class A play, each with one victory and one tie. The No. 5-ranked Americans are now in the race for third place, with one victory and a loss. The United States' next game in the round-robin tournament is against the Soviet Union Wednesday.

Tomorrow's only game has Czechoslovakia against a Finnish team that easily beat Poland, 5-1, last night. Finland, though, lost defenseman Juha Rantasila, who scored two goals against Poland. He suffered a broken nose when hit by the stick of Polish defenseman Marian Feter, who was handed a five-minute penalty for crosschecking. He now has a total of 16 penalty minutes for two games, including two major penalties.

The victory by the young American team stunned the Czechoslovaks, who have a six-to-seven-year edge in experience and were considered the No. 1 threat to dethrone the Soviet Union, which has won the last two Olympic gold medals in hockey.

First-Period Tie

The Americans held Czechoslovakia to a 1-1 tie in the first period and then found the range on three of their eight second-period shots on second-string Czechoslovak goalie Jiri Holecek.

Kevin Ahearn fired in a 20-footer, Craig Sarner deflected in James McElmury's shot from the blue line and Frank Sanders rocketed in a 40-footer.

U. S. coach Murray Williamson said his defense played well against the Czechoslovaks, and "I haven't seen better goaltending in a long while."

"The Czechs also played well but had a few bad breaks," he added. "When they were hot, so was our goaltender."

Williamson said he thought the tournament was wide open now. "Anybody can win this," he said. "I can see us coming home with a medal."

Curran said the defense had kept most of the Czechoslovak shooters 30 to 40 feet away from him, from where they could only take "the kind of shots that make a goalie look good."

Bill Harris of Canada, the Swedish coach, said he reached back into his National Hockey League pro experience (mainly with the Toronto Maple Leafs) for his tactic of putting defensemen Thommie Bergman and Thommy Abrahamsson on the attack to take some of the pressure off his tiring forward line.

"It's pretty hard keeping up with these Russians for three periods," Harris added.

Strong Defense

Bergman fed a pass to Bjorn Palmqvist for Sweden's first third-period goal. Then Inge Hammarstrom scored on a long shot after the puck bounced out from a goal mouth scramble, and Hakan Wickberg fired in his own rebound to tie the game.

The game also had a one-minute fight involving 20 players in the second period. No one was hurt.

Anatolii Tarassov, the Russian coach, said he was not disappointed at the outcome and not to misunderstand his look of disdain.

"I would have to say you don't know me well," he said. "I enjoyed this good game."

Tarassov, asked if he thought his present team was inferior to his 1964 Olympic champs at Grenoble, replied: "Why are you so excited? The Russian team didn't lose anything. We just lost the golden fish we thought on the hook already, but we forgot we were playing very strong opposition, very persistent, as reflected in the score."

The Russian coach said the absence of forward Boris Mikhailov, injured in the Soviet Union's 9-3 victory over Finland Saturday, did not affect the outcome of the Swedish game.

"In our play, one player cannot win a game. One player cannot lose a game," he said.

Chris Evert Gains Revenge By Routing Mrs. King, 6-1, 6-0

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP).—Chris Evert, 17, routed Billie Jean King, 6-1, 6-0, today in their first encounter since their 1971 tennis showdown at Forest Hills, New York.

Playing before a hometown crowd, Miss Evert broke Billie Jean's serve six straight times and had the 28-year-old Californian muttering to herself.

Since Miss Evert is an amateur, the $4,400 first-place money in the $25,000 women's international championship will go back to the tournament sponsors.

Mrs. King won $3,000.

Miss Evert became the darling of the sports world last summer when she battled to the semifinals of the U.S. Open only to be defeated by Mrs. King, the first woman tennis player ever to earn $100,000 in a year.

Chris's two-fisted backhands and brilliant ground strokes shocked Mrs. King in a 5-0 start before Miss Evert's only double fault led to Billie Jean's only victory of the day.

Gonzales Wins

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Pancho Gonzales, giving away 20 years and a two-set lead to Frenchman Georges Goven, came back to win the singles final of the Des Moines international tennis championships here yesterday.

Gonzales, 43, won the $3,000 dollar first prize and 15 points in the $50,000 Boise Cascade Grand Prix by defeating Goven, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Goven gained an early lead with his hard serves and quick passing shots. Midway through the third set, a dispute with a linesman appeared to break Goven's concentration and enabled Gonzales to break service and go on to victory.

Laver Wins

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 7 (UPI).—Australian Rod Laver overcame early problems with his serve yesterday to defeat Cliff Drysdale of South Africa, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3, for the singles championship of the $50,000 Fidelity World Championship Tennis tournament.

Laver won $10,000 while Drysdale pocketed $5,000.

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Dallas 107, Memphis 84 (Freeman 23; W. Jones 24, Williams 14).

Kentucky 113, New York 108 (Dampier 39, Issel 31; Barry 37, Melchionni 16)

Denver 118, Indiana 107 (Williams 36, Card 23; Daniels 19, Netolicky 18).

Floridians 144, Pittsburgh 117 (Calvin 37, Long 24; Brisker 48, Thomson 30).

Summaries of Winter Olympics

MEDAL STANDINGS

	Gold	Silv.	Br.	T.
E. Germany	3	2	3	8
Netherlands	3	1	0	4
U.S.S.R.	2	2	1	5
Switz.	2	1	1	4
W. Germany	2	1	0	3
Austria	1	1	1	3
Japan	1	1	1	3
Sweden	1	1	1	3
Norway	0	3	4	7
Finland	0	1	1	2
Canada	0	1	0	1
U.S.	0	0	2	2

HOCKEY STANDINGS

Group A

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
1. U.S.S.R.	1	0	1	3	12	5
2. Sweden	1	0	1	3	8	4
3. Czech.	1	1	0	2	15	6
4. Finland	1	1	0	2	5	15
5. U.S.	1	1	0	2	6	6
6. Poland	0	2	0	0	2	19

Monday's Games

Sweden 3, Soviet Union 3.
United States 5, Czechoslovakia 1.
Finland 5, Poland 1.

Group B

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
1. W. Ger.	2	0	0	4	11	2
2. Norway	1	0	0	2	5	2
3. Japan	0	0	1	1	3	3
4. Switz.	0	1	1	1	3	3
5. Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	4	11

Monday's Games

West Germany 6, Yugoslavia 2.
Japan 3, Switzerland 3.

LEADING SCORERS

	G	A	Pts.
Kharlamov, Soviet Union	5	4	9
Nedomansky, Czech.	6	2	8
Kochta, Czech.	1	3	4
Vikoulov, Soviet U.	2	1	3
Maltsev, Soviet U.	2	1	3
Rantasila, Finland	2	1	3
Sarner, U.S.	1	2	3
Firsov, Soviet U.	1	2	3
Hlinka, Czech.	1	2	2
Farda, Czech.	1	2	2

ALPINE SKIING

Men's Downhill

1. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	1:51.43
2. Roland Collombin, Switz.	1:52.07
3. Heini Messner, Austria	1:52.46
4. Andreas Sprecher, Switz.	1:53.11
5. Erik Haaker, Norway	1:53.16
6. Walter Tresch, Switz.	1:53.19
7. Karl Cordin, Austria	1:53.32
8. Bob Cochran, Richmond, Vt.	1:53.39
9. Josef Loidl, Austria	1:53.71
10. Marcello Varallo, Italy	1:53.85
11. Stefano Anzi, Italy	1:54.15
12. Giuliano Besson, Italy	1:54.15
13. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	1:54.37
14. Michael Lafferty, Eugene, Oregon	1:54.38
15. Roger Rossat-Mignod, France	1:54.72
16. Bernard Orcel, France	1:54.81
17. David Currier, Madison, N.H.	1:54.96
18. Hansjorg Schlager, West Germany	1:55.05
19. Henri Duvillard, France	1:55.13
20. Jim Hunter, Canada	1:55.15
21. Bernard Charvin, France	1:55.33
22. Sumihiro Tomii, Japan	1:55.34
23. Malcolm Milne, Australia	1:55.48
24. Franz Vogler, W. Ger.	1:55.50
25. Hank Kashiwa, Old Forge, N.Y.	1:55.60
26. Herbert Marxer, Liechtenstein	1:55.90
27. Alfred Hagn, W. Ger.	1:56.04
28. Manni Thofte, Sweden	1:56.66
29. Willi Lesch, W. Ger.	1:56.67
30. Willy Frommelt, Liechtenstein	1:57.58
31. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria	1:58.05
32. Reto Barrington, Canada	1:58.39
33. Royston Varley, Britain	1:58.63
34. Olle Rolen, Sweden	1:59.28
35. Masahiko Ohtsue, Japan	1:59.55
36. Pelk Christensen, Norway	1:59.71
37. Alex Mapelli-Mozzi, Britain	2:00.23
38. Derek Robbins, Canada	2:00.38
39. Dan Cristea, Romania	2:01.26
40. Ivan Penev, Bulgaria	2:02.15

FIGURE SKATING

Women's Singles

1. Beatrix Schuba, Austria, 2,751.5 points, 9 ordinals.
2. Karen Magnussen, Canada, 2,673.2, 23.
3. Janet Lynn, Rockford, Ill., 2,663.1, 27.
4. Julie Lynn Holmes, North Hollywood, Calif., 2,627.0, 39.
5. Zsuzsa Almassy, Hungary, 2,592.4, 47.
6. Sonja Morgenstern, E. Germany, 2,579.4, 53.
7. Rita Trapanese, Italy, 2,574.8, 66.
8. Christine Errath, E. Germany, 2,489.3, 72.
9. Charlotte Walter, Switzerland, 2,467.3, 86
10. Kazumi Yamashita, Japan, 2,449.9, 93.
11. Jean Scott, Britain, 2,436.8, 101.
12. Suna Murray, South Orange, N.J., 2,461.3, 102.
13. Catherine Irwin, Canada, 2,382.4, 116.
14. Isabel Duval de Navarre, W. Germany, 2,340.6, 128.
15. Anita Johansson, Sweden, 2,349.3, 131.
16. Dianne De Leeuw, Holland, 2,298.7, 143.
17. Sonja Balun, Austria, 2,288.6, 142.
18. Marina Sanaia, Russia, 2,198.5, 160.
19. Myung-Su Chang, Korea, 2,117.0, 171.

SPEED SKATING

Men's 10,000-Meter

1. Ard Schenk, Netherlands	15:01.35
2. Cees Verkerk, Netherlands	15:04.70
3. Sten Stensen, Norway	15:07.08
4. Jan Bols, Netherlands	15:17.99
5. Valeri Lavrouchkin, Soviet Union	15:20.08
6. Goran Claesson, Sweden	15:30.19
7. Kimmo Koskinen, Finland	15:38.87
8. Gerhard Zimmermann, W. Germany	15:43.92
9. D. Carroll, St. Louis	15:44.41
10. Kiyomi Ito, Japan	15:48.17
11. Per Guttormsen, Norway	15:48.71
12. Osamu Naito, Japan	15:52.93
13. Ivar Fornaess, Norway	15:53.32
14. Kevin Sirois, Canada	15:58.61
15. Orjan Sandler, Sweden	16:04.90

LUGE

Men's Singles

	Total Time
1. W. Scheidel, E. Germany	3:27.58
2. H. Ehrig, E. Germany	3:28.39
3. W. Fiedler, E. Germany	3:28.73
4. K. Bonsack, E. Germany	3:29.16
5. L. Nagenrauft, W. Ger.	3:29.67
6. J. Fendt, W. Ger.	3:30.03
7. M. Schmidt, Austria	3:30.05
8. P. Hildgartner, Italy	3:30.55
9. K. Brunner, Italy	3:30.87
10. J. Feistmantl, Austria	3:31.32
11. R. Lechner, Italy	3:31.41
12. J. Grzemowski, Poland	3:31.44

Women's Singles

1. A. Muller, E. Germany	2:59.18
2. U. Ruhrold, E. Ger.	2:59.49
3. M. Schumann, E. Ger.	2:59.54
4. E. Demleitner, W. Ger.	3:00.20
5. Y. Otaka, Japan	3:00.98
6. W. Martyka, Poland	3:02.33
H. Kanasz, Poland	3:02.33
8. S. Felder, Italy	3:02.99
9. B. Piecha, Poland	3:03.07
10. C. Schmuck, W. Ger.	3:03.19

NORDIC SKIING

15-Kilometer Cross-Country

1. S.-A. Lundback, Sweden	45:28.24
2. P. Simaschov, Sov. U.	46:00.84
3. I. Formo, Norway	46:02.68
4. J. Mieto, Finland	46:02.74
5. Y. Skobov, Sov. U.	46:04.58
6. A. Lesser, E. Ger.	46:17.01
7. W. Demel, W. Ger.	46:17.36
8. G. Larsson, Sweden	46:23.39
9. O. Braa, Norway	46:25.55
10. O. Karjalainen, Finland	46:27.51
11. E. Hauser, Switz.	46:30.53
12. V. Voronkov, Soviet-U.	46:33.43
13. G.-D. Klause, E. Ger.	46:34.40
14. A. Giger, Switz.	46:39.38
15. J. Harviken, Norway	46:46.36

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	18	.695	—
New York	34	22	.607	5 1/2
Philadelphia	23	34	.404	17
Buffalo	16	39	.291	23

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	24	30	.444	—
Atlanta	21	35	.375	4
Cincinnati	18	37	.327	6 1/2
Cleveland	17	41	.293	9

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	46	12	.793	—
Chicago	41	17	.707	5
Phoenix	35	25	.583	12
Detroit	20	37	.351	25 1/2

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	47	7	.870	
Golden State	34	23	.596	14 1/2
Seattle	33	25	.569	16
Houston	21	36	.368	27 1/2
Portland	12	46	.220	36 1/2

Sunday's Games

New York 109, Philadelphia 107 (Bradley 29, Frazier 26; Carter 35, Cunningham 16).

Phoenix 107, Portland 94 (Silas 26, Hawkins 21; Petrie 33, Schueter 12).

Los Angeles 101, Baltimore 127 (Trapp 27, West 25; Clark 28, Stallworth 16).

Boston 126, Seattle 123 (Havlicek 42, White 27; Haywood 32).

Chicago 119, Cincinnati 94 (Walker 68, Love 21; Archibald 24, Van Arsdale 22).

Buffalo 121, Cleveland 108 (Beard 26, Carr 22; Hazzard 38, Kauffman 23).

Houston 120, Atlanta 113 (Murphy 27, Hayes 26; Hudson 27, Bellamy 18, Maravich 18).

The Scoreboard

BOXING—At Turin World Boxing Council junior-welterweight champion Bruno Arcari of Italy knocked out Percy Pugh of New Orleans in the fifth round of a nontitle fight.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	37	5	9	83	212	119
New York	32	11	9	73	222	121
Montreal	29	13	10	68	197	139
Detroit	23	23	8	54	174	171
Toronto	21	22	11	53	140	161
Buffalo	11	30	13	35	144	201
Vancouver	15	30	5	35	128	189

West Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	36	11	5	77	179	98
Minnesota	27	16	9	63	141	125
California	17	27	11	45	152	205
St. Louis	18	28	8	44	149	179
Philadelphia	16	26	9	41	125	159
Los Angeles	15	33	7	37	136	208
Pittsburgh	13	29	9	35	130	171

Sunday's Games

New York 2, Toronto 2 (Ratelle, Hadfield; Kehoe, Dupere).

Buffalo 5, Boston 2 (Luce, Meehan, Martin 2, Byers, Shack, Lorentz 2; Walton 2).

Detroit 8, California 2 (Collins, Charron, M. Redmond 3, Karlander, Delvecchio, Berenson; Pinder, Croteau).

Montreal 4, Vancouver 2 (Lafleur, Laperriere, Roberts, P. Mahovlich; Maki, Guevremont).

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 2 (Sabourin, DuPont; Nolet, Dornhoefer).

Chicago 6, Minnesota 0 (D. Hull 2, Pappin 2, Campbell).

Jones Wins In Hawaii By Playoff

Beats Murphy On First Hole

By Lincoln A. Werden

HONOLULU, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Grier Jones, 25, beat Bob Murphy yesterday on the first hole of a playoff to win the $40,000 top prize in the $200,000 Hawaiian Open.

The former national collegiate champion (Oklahoma State), who has been on the pro circuit four years, scored his first tour victory when he holed a putt for a par 4 after Murphy had three-putted for a bogey 5 in the sudden-death playoff at the Waialae Country Club.

Jones reeled off an eight-under-par 64 on the closing round to tie Murphy with a 72-hole total of 274; Murphy had a 69. It was the fourth playoff in five tournaments this year.

The tousle-haired Jones, whose home is Wichita, Kans., agreed that it had taken him a long time to break through to a winning spot.

"But there was nothing else for me" he said. "If I couldn't break 80, I'd still play, although I decided I'd just keep at it and keep practicing. Any time you shoot a 64 it's the best you can do."

In third place was Charles Coody at 275. Marty Fleckman, with a spectacular 50-foot birdie putt, snared fourth place at 276.

Murphy, who tied with Jones and Dave Eichelberger in the first round, held the lead alone after 36 and 54 holes.

The stocky Floridian held an edge until he struck a bogey at the 14th hole, while Jones, playing 30 minutes ahead of him, was posting a last nine of 32 that included four birdies.

At the 18th hole, Jones pitched his recovery from a bunker within 20 feet of the flag and two-putted for the par 5 that completed the tournament's lowest round. Jack Nicklaus established the record of 63 for the 7,122-yard course two years ago.

Arnold Palmer, with a front nine of 31 that led to a 66, was among those at 279. "If it hadn't been for the 76 in the rain the other day, I might have finished better," he said. Yesterday's round was played in cool ocean breezes.

Lee Trevino had a closing-round 70 for a 279 while Jack Nicklaus shot 71 for 285.

LEADING SCORERS

x-G. Jones	$40,000	65-73-72-64—274
B. Murphy	$22,800	65-70-70-69—274
C. Coody	$14,200	66-72-69-68—275
M. Fleckman	$9,400	66-71-71-68—276
D. Bies	$8,200	67-71-74-65—277
B. Henry	$5,950	71-69-70-68—278
J. Schlee	$5,950	68-71-71-68—278
B. Rosburg	$5,950	73-70-70-65—278
J. Jamieson	$5,950	68-70-70-70—278
R. Funseth	$3,800	68-70-68-73—279
K. Still	$3,800	73-69-67-70—279
L. Trevino	$3,800	68-70-71-70—279
A. Palmer	$3,800	67-76-70-66—279
D. Sanders	$3,800	69-71-71-68—279
H. Green	$3,800	73-69-69-68—279

x-Won playoff.

Cowboys to Face 49ers on Screen

PARIS, Feb. 7 (IHT).—The Dallas Cowboys' march to the Super Bowl can seen on the screen in Paris Wednesday when they face the San Francisco 49ers in a playoff game.

The film, sponsored by American Express and Trans World Airlines, will be shown at the Cinéma le Triomphe at 12:15 p.m. and 1 p.m. Admission is free.

Art Buchwald

A Pig Confesses

(I was asked to speak the other night at a fund-raising affair for the National Women's Political Caucus in Washington, D.C. It is very rare for a man to confess his sins publicly before such a distinguished group. I know the speech may finish me at the YMCA locker room or the tables down at Morey's, but I have to think of my future, in case the women's revolution succeeds. Although what I said was "off the record," my political advisers have warned me that the speech may be taken out of context. Therefore, I have been persuaded to release the entire text.)

GENTLEMEN and sisters . . . This is indeed an historic occasion. We meet tonight in this dark cellar to plot our plans for turning this country around.

I know you are asking yourselves, "Why has this man, who is known to his wife as a male chauvinist pig, agreed to partake in these subversive activities?"

There are many reasons.

Buchwald

I believe that this is a sex whose time has come. I have seen the future and it is women.

I know what it's like to be treated as a sex object. I know when someone takes me out to dinner she has only one thing on her mind. I am sick and tired of being pinched and mauled and groped at—just because I have a pretty face.

And let the record read, if the revolution succeeds, that I was here on the platform tonight at your first $25-a-person cocktail party, and if you manage to overthrow those sexist politicians who now rule our nation, I would like to be put in charge of the telephone company.

* * *

I have a confession to make.

I am a sinner.

And I come here tonight to ask your forgiveness and pardon.

It's true that I was a male chauvinist pig.

I studied it at school.

But it wasn't all my fault. I discovered very early in life that during recess it was easier to fight with girls than boys.

I also discovered at an early age that girls would do things for you that boys wouldn't—like lend you their roller skates, or their homework.

I found out other things. I found that girls could make me blush and boys couldn't. I discovered, and may the good Lord forgive me for this, that girls were nicer to touch than boys and they made my toes tingle all the time.

I thought to myself, when I was maybe 9 or 10, that someday I'd like to have a girl of my own—someone who would cook for me, and iron my shirts, and shovel the snow out of the driveway, and make my toes tingle at night.

Now in retrospect these were terrible thoughts I had.

But that's how we were all brought up. We thought of women as childbearers, car-pool drivers, breakfast-makers and bed-warmers. And if they couldn't do those things, at least they could type and take shorthand.

Yes, sisters, I confess that I was no better than Hugh Hefner or Norman Mailer.

I had hit the bottom.

* * *

But then one night, while I was reading Playboy and watching my wife scrubbing the floor, a light dawned on me, and I said to myself, "Is this really what I want out of life? How can I be free when this woman that I married is still in chains? What good is it to own the world when she has to stand in line at the Safeway?"

So I picked her up from the floor and said, "Go get a job, I'll squeeze out the mop."

Sisters, from that day forward I have been one of you.

Because of these revelations I can now live with myself. My floors are dirty, but my heart is pure.

And so tonight, I ask your forgiveness for all of the terrible sexist acts I have perpetrated on women, overt and under cover.

I appear humbly in front of this group to say that Gloria Steinem and Bella Abzug and Betty Freidan and Kate Millett and Germaine Greer have shown me the way.

All I ask of you is to take me to your bosoms and say, "I forgive you, Arthur. Go and sin no more."

Irving Marder

Dickens Reread or the Need for Editors

PARIS (IHT).—Does anyone read Dickens today (now that the flurry of interest over his centenary is over)? The answer is yes: I've just finished reading "Oliver Twist," which first appeared, serially, between 1837 and 1839. (I'm a slow reader.)

"Oliver Twist" is surely one of the worst books ever produced by a great writer. It's quite true that there are widely differing opinions on this (". . . the purest distillation of Dickens's genius"—Edward Le Comte, 1961. ". . . It is a hazardous experiment to exhibit to the young these enormities, even on the Helot principle of inspiring disgust"—Richard Ford in the Quarterly Review, circa 1848).

Virtually all of his contemporaries who assailed the book were attacking Dickens on the wrong ground. "He was charged by his critics," the 1966 Fawcett edition notes, "with presenting a sordid picture of reality that was too loathsome for fiction." It is true, of course, that they were attacking on the ground that Dickens defended. Dickens believed, and stated repeatedly, that the purpose of the novel was social reform.

The most obvious ground for attacking "Oliver" is within its own context. The central character is paper-thin, totally unbelievable. Even so friendly a critic as Mr. Le Comte points out the oddity that the poorhouse boy's "mastery of the Queen's English extends to the distinction between 'should' and 'would,' and a difficult sequence of tenses does not trouble him a bit: 'I should have been very sorry not to have been at home when you and Mr. Maylie went away, sir.'" Mr. Le Comte says that "Oliver" has ". . . the primitive appeal of a fairy tale"; but do fairy tales mingle characters who act and speak realistically with one who speaks, to use Mr. Le Comte's own phrase, "in the manner of Little Lord Fauntleroy"?

Nor is Oliver himself the only one who breaks the spell every time he opens his mouth. Here is part of a dialogue between Henry Fairlie and Rose, the girl he hopes to marry:

"'. . . I have watched you change almost from death to life with eyes that turned blind with their eagerness and deep affection. Do not tell me that you wish I had lost this, for it has softened my heart to all mankind.'

"'I did not mean that,' said Rose, weeping. 'I only wish you had left here, that you might have turned to high and noble pursuits again, to pursuits well worthy of you.'

"'There is no pursuit more worthy of me, more worthy of the highest nature that exists, than the struggle to win such a heart as yours,' said the young man."

Did even the Victorians—or anyone else outside the pages of a Victorian novel—really talk like that? On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence that Dickens had no trouble writing realistic dialogue for his low-life characters. Here is a sequence from a chapter entitled The Burglary:

"'Hallo!' cried a loud hoarse voice as soon as they set foot in the passage.

"'Don't make such a row,' said Sikes, bolting the door. 'Show a glim, Toby.'"

"'Aha! my pal!' cried the same voice. 'A glim, Barney, a glim! Show the gentleman in, Barney, wake up first, if convenient.'"

It scarcely needs saying that Dickens's gifts—his comic genius, his matchless reportorial eye for detail, his narrative skill, his creative imagination—far outweigh the flaws. But his admirers do him a disservice when they say, or at least imply, that every word he wrote was 18-karat gold. "Oliver," in most editions, runs to about 500 pages. Among them are sentences, paragraphs, sequences, perhaps whole chapters, whose deletion would be no loss—would, in fact, improve the book by making it more readable.

I'm not suggesting the Dickens be *rewritten*, much less volunteering for the job. What I am suggesting is that, like most writers, of his day and ours, he needed *editing*, and apparently he didn't get any.

One further point, bearing on an old controversy, as long as we are giving Dickens his lumps. "A trick of the author's that frightens us today," says Mr. Le Comte, "is his fixed epithet for Fagin. This villain is referred to almost exactly 300 times as 'the Jew.' After Hitler and Eichmann we can scarcely be expected to find this, to put it as mildly as possible, in good taste, though it *can* be defended . . . They go further than they can demonstrate, those who shout that Dickens is here being anti-Semitic. . . ."

Maybe so. But if Fagin is not a *gift* to anti-Semites everywhere, then I (to echo Oliver's old friend Mr. Grimwig) will eat my head.

PEOPLE: *Tangled Tongues On Detroit Radios*

Huberts and Herberts are still causing trouble on the airways, according to a roundup of radio bloopers in Detroit magazine. For example, a broadcast speech by the late Walter Reuther: "And in those dark days of the great depression, millions of Americans without jobs walked the streets without hopes, and Herbert, er Hubert Humphrey, I mean Hubert, er Herbert Hoover . . ." Or, a meticulous local announcer after a tape of remarks by Sen. Humphrey: "That was the voice of Senator Hubert Frumpey." Sports, too, causes a few difficulties. From the same station on the same program, first announcer: "It took 12 innings, but the Tigers won today . . ." Second announcer: "The Detroit Tigers lost their third game in a row today, a 12-inning thriller . . ."

Sen. Hubert H.

* * *

Speaking of sports, Charlie Chaplin, 83, challenged Louise Brat, 4, to a wheelchair race at London's Heathrow Airport Sunday. But Louise was too smart for Chaplin, turning him down with: "You'll win because you are bigger than me." Chaplin and Louise became acquainted during their flight from Switzerland. Both had wheelchairs waiting for them—Chaplin because he is not so sprightly nowadays and Louise because she was recovering from flu. Though still a tot, Louise recognized the great man. "He's tha man with the baggy trousers and the walking stick," she said.

* * *

One more sports note: Golfers at the French Alpine resort of Montgenevre will play the first 17 holes in France and the 18th in Italy because of a recent adjustment to the border. Players will not have to carry passports.

* * *

Policemen in Adelaide, Australia, are searching for a hit-and-run horseman who galloped away after his horse was in a collision with one ridden by Margaret Morgan, 19. She suffered a broken leg in the accident.

* * *

And in Pasadena, California, two young men found out that fleeing the fuzz on horseback ain't like it was in the good old days. The two stole two horses they found tied up outside a restaurant beside a golf course Sunday. As they rode off they were sighted by a police helicopter which radioed ground units. One youth, who had recently escaped from police custody, had his flight ended when he was knocked off the horse by a tree branch. The other youth dismounted but apparently didn't know much about horses. He slid off the rear of his steed which reacted with a kick, police said. However, this young man made a second getaway, in a car, and was still at large yesterday, police said.

* * *

Thunderous gun salutes echoed across the capitals of England, Scotland and Wales yesterday to honor the 20th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II. Crack army units set off full 62-gun volleys in London's Hyde Park and at the medieval Tower of London—once a royal prison—as well as at Edinburgh and Cardiff. The official anniversary was Sunday when the queen spent a quiet day with her family at Windsor Castle near London before returning to the capital. Yesterday she was finalizing plans at Buckingham Palace for her departure today on a Southeast Asian tour.

* * *

Evelyn Gale of Sutton, England, opened a new jar of pickles to find a note inside written in Polish. Thinking it was an SOS, she called a Polish translator. No one was in a pickle, she learned. The note was from one Polish mother to another in the factory, warning that a man was trying to seduce her daughter in the pickling shed, UPI reported.

Another Institution Leaves New York City: W. H. Auden

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Another great institution is leaving New York City—a one-man corporation of letters named W.H. Auden.

Instead of stopping short at the suburbs, this venerable enterprise, which appears carved from the stone of Mount Rushmore, is returning to its native England in April to take residence at its old school, Christ Church College, Oxford.

He will set up housekeeping in a cottage outside Christ Church College, and the rent will be about $3 a week.

With no prescribed duties, he will do roughly what the late E.M. Forster did as a writer-in-residence at Cambridge—give counsel to callers. Auden will go on writing as well.

"You mustn't think I dislike America," he said in an interview. "It's just that I'm getting rather old to live alone in the winter, and I'd rather live in community.

"At my age it's not good to be alone. Supposing I had a coronary. It might be days before I was found."

On Feb. 21 he will celebrate his 65th birthday, and there will be a party here with friends. "Academic Graffiti," a collection of Auden clerihews, humorous pseudo-biographical quatrains, was published last month.

The corporate output has been both voluminous and diversified—poetry, plays, literary essays, reviews and anthologies, all enlivened by an abiding interest in society, politics, natural history and science.

Wystan Hugh Auden came to America in 1939, was naturalized in 1946, and—except for summers in Austria—has lived in a second floor walkup on New York's St. Mark's Place since 1953.

Recent years have brought the customary problems. At night there is $5 in one pocket, ransom to pacify any mugger. "So far, thank God, I've never been mugged," he said. "In Oxford I won't be afraid after dark."

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